IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given.—That *Thomas Theobald VonGeyor, and George Taylor*, Insolvents, have respectively filed Schedules of their estates and effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing this Day's Date, the matters of the Said Thomas Theobald VonGeyer's Petition will be heard on the first Monday in the month of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, and the matters of the said George Taylor's Petition will be heard on the Third Monday in the said months of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning.

Any Creditor or Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvents must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the Day appointed for the Hearing, and also file his, her or their claims. together with an Affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of August 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 20th Inst. Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Silk Hats, a quantity of Slates of sizes, Britannia Metal Coffee Pots, Brass Candlesticks, Worsted Socks, Blankets slightly damaged, a quantity of rejected Bottled fruits, Pickles and Sauces; Canisters of Pearl Barley, Bone handled knives, Block Tin Dish Covers, Iron Pots, Sance pans and kettles, Furniture, Sundries &ca.

AT NOON,

A quantity of Ullaged Champagne (*Wine that can be recommended and a portion of it but slightly ullaged*) a few dozens of Pale Sherry and Sweet Lisbon; and a few casks of Rejected Beer.

Bombay, 20th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of Grey Arab Horses, one aged five, the other seven years, they go in either Double or Single Harness, or Saddle, are free from vice and can be well recommended....Price Rs. 800

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1837.

ANNUALS &ca. FOR 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. beg to inform the public, that they will sell by Public Auction on the 13th September next, the greater part of the above, consisting of the Drawing Room Scrap Book, Book of Beauty, the Landscape, Oriental and Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annuals, the Book of Royalty, Diadem, Book of Gems, Gems of Beauty,, Friendship's Offering, Flowers of Loveliness &c.

This distant date is fixed, to enable gentlemen up the Country to supply themselves, and Messrs. B. C. & Co. will be happy to execute any Commissions they may receive; *ad interim*, they will be happy to meet private applications at the present selling rate.

On the same day will be sold a great many annuals of preceding years, which will afford an oportunity for completing Albums and Scrap Books not often met with—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th August, 1839.

SMOKED SPRATS.

TOMORROW.—Messrs, ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of the above in Canisters just imported;—richly printed red Sarrees; Dapootas embroidered in Gold, Red Turkey Chintzs. Also on the same day will be put up for sale, without reserve some beautifully executed Biscuit China Busts of the Queen, Wellington, Byron, Scott, and Napoleon, Rich cut Glass Cornucopœas, Vases, spare domes, cut Quart and pint Decanters; Cut Glass Candlesticks with pans and drops; Argand Cabin Lamps, and a variety of Bijouterie, Lucifer Matches; Handsome embossed Jugs, and mustard pots with metal covers, several cases of Elliott's rejected Beer.

At Noon an English built carriage particularly light and in good order; A Dark brown saddle horse and any cattle or Carriages offering. Also a teak built boat belonging to the Barque Fanny, 21 feet long and 5½ beam,—Orders from out stations will be attended to if accompanied with a reference to an Agent who will receive the goods, and pay the amount of the same.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy.

W, W. BECK.

Apollo House, 20th August 1839.

POLITICAL CARICATURES.

EXPECTED by one of the next Ships from London, a few Sets of most capital Caricatures, characteristic of men and measures connected with the Melbourne Ministry; orders for which, at Rupees 85 per Set, containing forty four, will be thankfully acknowledged and promptly attended to by the undersigned.

W. W. BECK.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines in 3 dozen cases, recently imported from Messrs. *Escombe and Sidebotham*, of London, viz:—

Champagne at Rs. 40 and Rs. 36 ₰ dozen.

Sherry, fine pale, at Rs. 18 ₰ dozen.

Bombay, 20th August, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3266.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smiths "Pale Ale" Just landing from the "Bombay"; confidently recommended equal to any been in the market.

THOMAS JEFFERIES & Co.

Meadow, Street, 20th August 1839.

FOURTEEN Numbers of Plates of Animals, Birds, Insects &c. belonging to a London 1835 Edition of Baron Cuvier's Natural History, having been found with other property in possession of a Gang of thieves near Ellichpore, any person who may have lost such Plates is requested to communicate particulars in full to the Officer Commanding at Ellichpore.

Ellichpore, 31st July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 20th August1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 20th August, 1839

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, August 17th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Very favourable advices continue to be received from different parts of the country, as to the prospects of the the coming crop, rain, having fallen in most places abundantly,—And which has had an enlivening effect on imports.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market still continues in a very quiet state and great want of demand is being complained of by the dealers, who however have not as yet let down their prices.—But the advices received on Thursday of the very unsatisfactory and difficult position of affairs in China, joined to the near approach of the opening season is likely to depress prices.—We have to record the following purchases this week.

200 Candies of Oomrawutty.....@ Rs 124 ₰ Cdy.
300 Bales old Dholera.....@ „ 117½ ₰ do

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Advices from China to the 8th June state that the Opium given up to the Chinese was being thrown into trenches and covered with lime and rock salt to destroy it.—One of the clippers here commenced loading for Singapore where by the last accounts Malwa Opium was in no enquiry.—Benares was quoted at Dollars 150 ₰ chest.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—100 Nungs have been purchased for Shipment to Calcutta this week at Rs 11 & 10 annas ₰ maund leaving at present but a small quantity in the market for sale, but arrivals by small country vessels are expected.

CLOVES (*Bourbon*).—993 bags have been sold at Rs 20½ ₰ maund.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—

MADAPOLLAMS (*grey*)---600	Pieces have been sold	@	Rs	5 3 50 p, p
Do. do.--- 400	do.....do..do..	@	„	5 3 25 p, p
GINGHAMS --- 300	do.....do. 14 yds..	@	„	4 3 0 p. p
SCARF SHAWLS.--- 600	do.....	@	„	2 2 0 p, p
PRINTS FURNITURE.--- 2	Cases.....	@	„	8 1 0 p p
CHINTZ'--- 300	Pieces.....	@	„	7 0 50 p, p
TWILL (*Turkey red*)--- 200	do. 36 In. 28 yds	@	„	15 0 0 p. p

METALS.—

250 Bundles & Tubs Steel.....	@	Rs	11 3 0
200 Sheathing Copper.....	@	„	59 2 0
400 Braziers, Bottoms & Flat do..	@	„	62 3 0

LEAD PIG.—There has been considerable excitement in the market during the week for this article, partly owing to Govt. having invited contracts, and partly to meet a demand from the Arabian coast, the high prices of last year having diminished the usual supplies sent here. Importers have been nearly cleared of their stocks.—The following sales will show the rise that has taken place.

10th August. 12'0 Cwts.....@ Rs 11 14 0 ₰ Cwt,
12th ditto. 1000 do.....@ „ 12 14 0 ₰ do.
13th ditto. 1200 do.....@ „ 13 4 0 ₰ do

LEAD SHEET.—Is scarce, and only a very small quantity is held by the dealers.

SPELTER.---Prices are rising and very little is held by importers.

COCHINEAL.---The market is less buoyant than it was a short time back, and prices are rather lower. The following sale appear on our returns.

800 ℔s Black.....@ Rs 3 12 ₰ ℔.
878 do. Silver.....@ „ 3 14 ₰ do.

EMPTY BOTTLES.---Are in good demand. 6000 dozen. have been sold this week at Rs 1 & 14 annas ₰ dozen.

TWIST MULE.---The sales during the week are the following.

			Rs	A.	P
8000	Lbs. No.	20.....@	0	8	0 ₰ ℔.
18000	ditto.	30.....@	0	8	6 ₰ ℔.
21000	ditto.	40.....@	0	9	0 ₰ do.
8800	ditto.	50.....@	0	11	0 ₰ do
8000	ditto.	60.....@	0	12	0 ₰ do.
4000	ditto.	13.....@	0	13	0 ₰ do.
5000	ditto.	80.....@	0	17	0 ₰ do.
4600	ditto.	90.....@	0	19	0 ₰ do.
3000	ditto.	100.....@	0	21	0 ₰ do.
2600	ditto.	110.....@	0	24	0 ₰ do.
1600	ditto.	120.....@	0	28	0 ₰ do.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.---Notes of the Four ₰ Cent Loans are in less enquiry, and difficult of sale to any extent.---The discount now is about 2½ ₰ Cent. The enquiry for the five ₰ Cent Notes of 1825 | 26 and 1829 | 30 continues good, but there are very few offering in the market.

BILLS ON LONDON.---No sales to any extent have taken place during the week, and the quotations in another part of our paper are barely supported.

Do. ON CALCUTTA.---Government sold bills last Saturday to the extent of Company Rs 500,000 at 30 days sight at an average of Rs 100 and 10 annas ₰ 100, the tenders, we understand exceeding little in amount that of the bills offered. No further sale has yet been advertised, but is expected. Since the beginning of June upwards of 14 lakhs of Rupees have been shipt here for Calcutta, which may in some degree account for the little demand for bills.

Do. ON CANTON.---Rates are at present quite nominal, there being no drawers.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.---Almost nothing is offering, nor can be expected in the uncertain position in which recent events have placed the trade. The quotation of Rs 17 ₰ Candy is therefore quite nominal.

Do. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.---Is scarce and only very small parcels are being offered.---We have not heard of any engagements under 60s | to 65 | ₰ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities	Buy	Sell
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs as	Rs as
From No 1151 to No 3000	107-8	108
From No 3001 to No. 6000	108	108-8
From No 6001 to No. 10,000	109-8	110
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200	111	111-8
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30	111	111-8
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1832-33	104	104-8
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36	97-12	98
Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	114	114-8

Course of Exchange,

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	100-8	100-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₰ 100 Dollars		208
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¼	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	2¼	2

Price of Bullion and Specie	*Buy.*	*Sell.*
Spanish Dollars whole ₰ 100.. Scarce	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₰ 100.....ditto	220-12	221
German Crowns ₰ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₰ £ Stg.	10-4	10-6
Sycee Silver large ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs..None in the market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do small ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs....ditto	104	104-4

Bombay to London	2	8	0	a 3	0 0 ₰ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2	0	0	a 2	8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis	1	8	0	a 2	0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta	2	0	0	a 2	8 0 do
Ditto to Madras	1	8	0	a 2	0 0 do
Ditto Colombo	1	9	0	a 1	8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa	2	8	0		do
Ditto Batavia	2	0	0		do
Ditto to Singapore	2	0	0		do
Ditto Bussorah	3	0	0		do
Ditto Bushire	28		0		do

BOMBAY TIMES.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

BY DR. A. DUNCAN.

(Concluded.)

There is another measure which would benefit the country, and ameliorate in some measure, and in some places, the climate; to which I would here allude. It has attracted attention in the Deccan. I mean the planting of trees. I shall state a single instance of the consequence of the hills being denuded. When I first went to Dapooli, the hills were clothed with trees and shrubs; they now shew but bare rocks, and earth, black and red. The climate is now considerably hotter and drier, and streams which then ran in May, are now dried up in December, while timber cannot be procured for any purpose; and even firewood has to be carried in from a distance, and is scarce and dear. There are bare and unproductive tracts all over the districts of little use, or none, to the people, which would suit the growth of timber of various kinds; teak, blackwood, whitewood, so useful for various articles of light camp furniture; the Ayn, a heavy but excellent timber; the kinzil allied to it, the pood in the more sheltered spots fit for masts of ships: tamarind, jack, mango, bendy, (chibiscus populnus) so useful to the boat-builder; the loon champa, one of the toughest of the light woods; the bauhinia, useful for shafts, the erithrina for floats, and several others. Now whether these tracts should be given to the ryots on such a settlement taking place, on the condition of their planting them; or taken up by government; I think they might in either case be rendered a source of riches to the people and the Government.

The immediate effect of the system herein advocated would be, that the Government would know the exact amount of the revenue derivable from the land unsubjected to a variable increase or diminution, and the remote to Government would be, by the prosperity of the cultivators, an increase of revenue to the comparative amount of the increased consumption of taxed commodities. But this is not all; for as the prosperity of the people advanced, they would become aware, that the validity of their tenure depended on the stability of the Government which awarded it; and that they could have no security, that on a change of dynasty, their tenures would be respected, and hence we should have millions of ardent supporters of our supremacy, the whole of the landed proprietors; the most powerful supporters that any Government could desire; whereas in the present system, it is doubtful whether the ryots could justly consider a change of dynasty, provided it were powerful enough to repress anarchy, as materially to affect their condition.

The remote effects of the system advocated, to them, would be, that as all amelioration in the state of the soil, all improvement in the quality of the produce, would immediately operate to their advantage; so they would use their utmost exertions to raise these advantages to the highest, by improved modes of culture, by water reservoirs for irrigation, by substituting the better for the inferior kinds of produce, even if it cost them more labour. They would soon become aware of their own interests, and rouse themselves to prosecute them. Half the day would soon cease to be spent in listless apathy, when certain gain could be made by employing a portion of the time in some, not hard nor irksome, employment. But at present how stands the cast. It is too much, "*Vos non vobus.*" The people of a certain district rejected, and that after deliberation too, the offer of a gratuitous supply of Mauritius sugar cane for planting, on the plea that it required more labour, and entailed more expense than what they were in the habit of growing, and that when the crop was raised, the Government would step in, and take its full share, leaving them, notwithstanding the superiority of the article, both in quantity and quality, not gainers, but probably losers by it, after all their labour. Would such be the case under the permanent settlement of unvaried rent? Certainly not. The land would be cultivated to the utmost and the best, and the richest produce would be raised; for the ultivator or his descendants would reap the benefit. Valuable trees would be planted, for the posterity of the planter would reap the advantage. He that had much land would erect his building, and form his tank. They that had little would combine for the latter purpose. Famines would be few or none, for in the pursuit of gain, there would usually be a surplus beyond actual need, which in the season of idversity would go far to avert actual famine; besides, the increased wealth of the people would enable them to buy food to an extent far greater than in their present miserably poor condition. Such are the advantages I anticipate from this measure, were it adopted The people would be comparatively wealthy, contented, and happy; and the Government would be secure and powerful.

And although it is true that I do not think the full benefit of this measure would be realized without adding to it the rights of primogeniture, still, undoubtedly, very much would: and if the minds of the mass of people was wedded to the equal division, let it be so, disturb them not in that, still fix the rents. They might too be encouraged to retain their properties entire, and it might be made a final settlement on the eldest whenever the parent could (and chose so to do) give an equivalent to the other branches of the family. I have little doubt that soon many would try to keep their possessions entire for futurity by this mode. And their eyes might be still further opened to its advantages in the lapse of years by the implanting of colonies (military) in the tracts of waste, but improvable lands, subject to fixed rules, of which this right should be one.*

2d.—In considering the commercial state, it is equally unnecessary, as it would be impracticable, in such realms as India, to separate it entirely from the Agricultural. The roads and canals that would benefit the one must pari passer benefit on the other. And these are of the greater consequence; where, as in India, the raw produce in all its bulkiness must be the principal article of transport, than where its bulk is diminished, and its value greatly increased in proportion to its bulk and weight, by being worked up. Hence important as roads are to England, the manufacturing I should deem them of comparatively greater to India, which ought to be far more than it is, the producing country.

The utility of roads and canals, is so universally acknowledged, that I shall not attempt to enforce or amplify it, but content myself with one or two observations on the subject. The reason why the great proprietor, the Government, does not form lines of communication, is avowedly by the expences of their construction. But it does not seem fully to have engaged attention, that all outlay is not necessarily even an immediate loss. I conceive it would not be so in works of this kind, for the money so laid out would be chiefly circulated in the districts which the roads traversed. The people who received it, would again lay it out on their lands, and the actual revenue would sustain an increase almost immediate, even if the settlement I have advocated took place. For, increase the expenditure of the people, and you proportionably increase the consumption of taxable produce.

Again, a wise and beneficent Government would try to give employment to the mass of poor people. The Caledonial canal, that magnificent national work, was undertaken by Government avowedly for the purpose of giving employment to the numbers of the highlanders ejected from their tenements. True, its remote effects were expected to benefit the nation at large, but it was never contemplated that it would pay off the expences of its construction. Should its tolls maintain it in its furnished state, it would answer its purpose. The saving of shipping, goods, and lives effected by it, is a national good, to be felt by the nation, and to form a compensation to the nation, for the national outlay: so in the case of roads and camels. It may here be asked why the people here should not, as in England, form companies and establish roads and canals; the answer may be, that in England the land belongs to the subject, and in this country, to the Government. And it has always been the landed proprietors who have commenced such works. It is long after good communications, good in comparison with those of India, have been formed, that the Aristocracy of wealth, other than the landed, occupy themselves with such things. The profits of land are slow, and the landlords look to a remote benefit. It is not so much the immediate gain as the improvement in their estates which must take place, that influences them: but when wealth flows in by commerce and manufactures, then those who abound in money, look about for a profitable investment of capital; and calculate the per centage of this line of road, of that of canal; they combine immediate gain, and not for remote advantages. What the direct motive in the one class is, is the remote in the other; but by both is the whole country benefited.

To improve the northern part of Scotland, where the country was too poor to form good roads for itself, the Government stepped forward, and gave one half of the required amount for the great lines; the proprietors giving the other These are upheld by the counties they are in; on a few, tolls are erected, to aid in this, but it is in few; and moreover, the utility of this partial measure is so much combated, that I shall not be surprised if they are done away with. In this view of the case, the landed proprietors, (and it is the fact on the most of these lines) paid half the original cost; and the whole expence of maintaining them, without any immediate benefit. But the remote benefits are very great. The facility of communication, of transporting their produce to market gives an immense impulse to agriculture; and land that would otherwise continue dry heath or stagnant marsh, is soon reclaimed into productive ground. The parochial roads again are formed and maintained by Parochial labour. Every man concerned in agriculture, high or low, must labour his six days on the roads or pay the commutation money. This is what is usually done. The six days are commuted at a low rate; I think it was a shilling a day, when I was last in Rosshire, and upon the security of this, is money borrowed when required, as for instance for the construction of an expensive bridge or a new line of road. It is in fact a fund, and a very good investment for a little surplus money. Now, I would suggest that the great landed proprietor, the Government, should construct great lines of road, connecting the distant parts of the country, and maintain them when constructed; that the various talooks should be enjoined to make the lesser roads, on an assessment of so many days labour, at such times, as they are not usually required in the fields. They would soon appreciate the benefits of them. Hired labourers however almost always work better than compelled ones. Hence a low commutation, is better, than the compulsory work.

It appears at first view, paradoxical, that while commerce should be flourishing, and merchants making princely fortunes, yet that the agriculturists, those who raise the very articles by which such gain is made, should be on the whole, either stationary or retrograding in their circumstances. I think it can be explained by the effects of the mode of Government assessment and the small portion of land allotted generally to each individual, again frettered down amongst his family. A cultivator has a bare subsistence in a given year; he cultivates a little more, and the Government immediately steps in for their share of this: and the few rupees worth a ldtional he has raised, is scarcely adequate for the increase that has taken place in his family. I am not sure of the fact, for I have not been in the cotton raising district; but I should suppose that a man having so much land as realizes a sum beyond what is requisite for his ordinary purposes; would in this increased commercial impulse realize money. He has enough at present, and the proportion remaining to him, on an improved agriculture, after the Government had its share, would be beyond the expences incurred, and be clear gain. So far as I have seen, the petty tenants at will, or on short leases, are always in a state of poverty, generally much worse off, than the farm servants; and yet a man of some capital will take the land, occupied by many of these, as one farm, at an increased rent; improve it at a great outlay, and make a good profit on it.

Incubus of frequent assessments, remove the frittering down effect of equal inheritance, and the resources of India will rise with an elasticity; the bounds of which we can scarce conjecture, far less determine.

England and India are well fitted to be one great nation. The one with the landed extent, and numerous people on the soil to cultivate and supply produce, and the other with small extent, its numerous people attendant on its wonderful machinery to work it up, and give back a portion of it for ready use, in return for a fresh supply of its produce, and its grain. For India is capable of supplying, much wheat, and rice, and barley, arrowroot, sago, salop, and other things of food and luxury.

* Such land as might be brought up to sale for non-payment of rent, (say if unpaid for 3 years), might be sold on the condition of inheritance by primogeniture.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—It has pleased Heaven to locate us in a beautiful Island with all manner of *Prinileges*, as the Yankees would say. Heaven has indeed done its part, Man *very little*! Our native fellow citizens are advancing in an appreciation of European Literature, Arts, and Sciences, but when will they acquire Taste? Look at the buildings which wealthy individuals erect for private dwellings on this Island, in appearance either barracks or barns! The same sums which are squandered in erecting these tasteless affairs, would produce Palaces and Villas, in the Grecian or Italian style---I am quite persuaded, that if the intelligent and enlightened native gentlemen, who possess Lands, and are constantly erecting Houses on this Island, had their attention drawn to the subject, and their taste directed, by a series of chaste architectural models and designs, we should begin to see Bombay emerge from the more than Vandalic barbarity of her private Dwellings. Again, what shall we say to the continuous series of stone walls, which bound each side of almost every road on the Island, shutting out the air, and prospect, from every poor poverty struck fellow who is not lifted up 7 feet above his mother earth? As a matter of consideration for the public health, it really ought to occupy the attention of the authorities and bench of magistrates. In a Military Cantonment all hedges are restricted to the height of 5 feet, and that great functionary a Brigade or line Serjeant, soon cuts then down without saying. "By your leave." How much more necessary is it then in a large community like Bombay, where thousands of the human race are congregated together, that we should have a little fresh air! There are also certain nuisances, in the shape of bye Lanes, at the back of the markets and Bhendy Bazar &c. where filth reigns *redolent*. In fact *this matter* stinks in the nostrils of the public, (to use a strong expression). God send some of the magistrates delicate Noses, ! ! !

There are a few more little atrocities in my eye, which shall form the subject of another tirade from.

DOMESTICUS.

19th August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Observing one of those crude and inconsiderate productions in the *Times* of Saturday, which the subscribers to that paper are blinded with, and read under the head of "authentic information," and which species of information has been going the round of some of the papers for some time, disabusing more generally the vessels of the Government, or finding out and exposing some imperfections, that exist not. They have at last fixed their demon claws upon the *Zenobia*, and the commercial world is informed, that the late trip of that vessel to Muscat "*was decisive of her incapacity to contend against the monsoon from the way in which she shipped water even in a moderate breeze and sea.*" If the Editor of the *Times* was a passenger in the vessel and gained his information and a wet Jacket at the same time, it is fair to allow some excuse for an error in judgment. If not, I must declare, that his information, no matter where gained, is decidedly incorrect.

The *Zenobia* it appears was not sent out to contend against the monsoon to the Red Sea, but to contend against a portion of it on her way to Muscat; *which she did* and made the passage during the height of the monsoon in less time than any vessel before, (either the Berenice or Atalanta) Still your contemporary declares her wholly unfit for such a voyage.

Those who sailed in her the last trip described her as throwing up the spray over the paddle box, which is unavoidable in blowing weather, in any vessel that makes any way at all thro' the water, but taking in no water forward which surely by *a sailor mon* is considered a decided good quality.

The chief cause of the steamers not making the passage against the monsoon is the want of sufficient fuel. Now the *Zenobia* in her present *arrangement* carries 8 days more coal than any other steamer in India, which renders a voyage to the Red Sea in her, during the monsoon, almost a certainty.

The *Zenobia* is now a fine strong vessel, not very fast, but from her power of Engine, she makes better way against a Sea than any of the others, which perhaps may be accounted for by her lightness of poop and top weight.

For she is not expressly and wholly fitted up for passengers. Which by the addition of great poops and other accommodations on deck, vessels are spoilt for contending against bad weather.

I would not have troubled you with these few remarks had there been the slightest shadow of *correct information* in those of your contemporary, in the case of the *Zenobia*, and beg you to insert this letter as a warning to him, to look sharply after those upon whom he depends for information upon such matters.

TADMOR.

Bombay, Aug. 18 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19. Captain A. F. Bartlet, 20th Rt. N. I. from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Clare Hall, Byculla, on the 17th Inst., the lady of Captain Willoughby, Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MADRAS.—Married on the 7th August, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Spring, A. M. Edward F. Elliot Esqr. to Isabella, eldest Daughter of the late Captain Thomas Hardie.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	12th Sept.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Ditto.	
Wm Harris	Ritchie Stuart & Co.	London	
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Pen. Mal. & Sing.	[Sept. About 1st.
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool	In all Aug.
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co.	Ditto.	20th Augt.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	} Persian } Gulph.	1st Sept.
Ossmaney	Ditto	Calcutta	in a few days
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	London	with all disp.
Glenelg	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon	Purdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Muscat	20th Augt.
Bombay	Dirom C. & Co.	China	with dispatch
Vrai Francais	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Pondicherry	18th Augt.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.		
Regia	Eduljee Framjee	Persian Gulph	
Kingston	W. N. & Co.		
Severn	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Lord Elphinstone	Aga M. Rahim Esq.	Madras	10th Sept.

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.

„ „ „ Steamer Semiramis.
„ „ „ Indus.
„ „ „ Berenice.
„ „ „ Zenobia.
„ „ „ Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
„ „ „ Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
„ „ „ Sloop of War Elphinstone.
„ „ „ Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
„ „ „ Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
„ „ „ Brig Taptee.
„ „ „ Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabuny, Ramp-rtap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby Ardaseer, Soobrow, Hydroose, Coll. Newall. Discovery, Samdany, Fanny, Hamido, and Ernaad.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Brig Waverly.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	1st August
* Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	29th May
Isabella	Dirom C. & Co.	Crk & Cape	10th April
* Hereculean	Do.	Liverpool	18th May
* Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	do	6th June
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	Liverpool	27th April
* Linlin	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	18th May
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Lianelly	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	
Emilia	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Rio	
Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co.	London	early in July
George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	30th do
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	do. do
* Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	do.	6th June.
Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	in all August
Berkshire		do.	In all August.
Niagra		Shields	3d May.
* Salsett		do.	5th May
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	15th June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	20th do.
* Regular	Ritchie & Co.	do.	4th June.
* Hero	W. N. & Co.	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar		London	10th July.
Progre	Skinner & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget		London.	1st August.
General Palmer		do.	1st July.
Peacock		do.	10th August.
City of Poonah	Polexfern Milne & Co.	Liverpool	Middle Aug.

From Singapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
" *Colombo.*—Jeune Autoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Futta Salam Drongan, Lowjee Family, and Sirius.
" *Moulmein.*—Lord Castlereigh.
" *China.*—Mahamoody.
Hecta. Sailed. According to the latest account.

HIGH WATER TABLE 20th August, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	6 35	7 23
Wednesday	8 7	8 46
Thursday	9 8	9 19
Friday	9 47	10 12

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE EXTRA.—August, 9th.

We have letters from Camp to the 27th June, but have only time to give the following extract.

" *Camp, 5 Miles, from Candahar.—27th June* 1839.—At length we really have moved. The following marched this morning. The Commander-in-Chief and general Staff. Sir Willoughby Cotton and his Staff, Major General Thackwell and his. The combined Bengal and Bombay Division of Cavalry, Grants troop of Horse Artillery, two troops Bombay Horse Artillery. The Camel battery, the Bengal Engineers, the 1st Brigade of Infantry and the 4th Local Horse. Tomorrow the Shah. On the 29th the 4th Brigade under Brigadier Roberts, excepting the 37th N. I.. which remains to bring on treasure. On the 30th, the Bombay Infantry."

A letter from Forozepore, 2nd August, received yesterday, says:—

" A large dawk just in from the Army, bringing news to the 4th July from Khilat-i Giljzie, which I fancy is within a march of Ghizni. No opposition or appearance of any—and the Army getting on in every way more comfortably.

Letters from Lahore just arrived, say that Colonel Wade is in possession of the Fort of Ally Musjid in the Khyber pass, and that (via Peshwur) the news our Army having entered Cabool, without opposition, had arrived. Dost Mahomed had fled to the mountains.

Captains Nuthall, Burn, &c. have had an audience of the new Chief of Lahore, who said but little; every attention, however, was paid to them.

We are just now getting a little rain at last, at Loodiana they are deluged, but until the last day or two we have been parched. The 5th Regiment had not yet left for Bukkur, but were in daily expectation of leaving, as boats are lying at the Ghaut for them."

The news of the arrival of the Army at Cabool certainly takes us by surprise, but we now fear it is scarcely possible, for a reference to Tassin's Map, where we find Khellat-i Ghilzie placed about 60 miles only from Candahar, and some information, received late last night from various friends, who have received letters from Camp to the 5th July—when the 1st Division of the Army had made only 15 miles in 8 marches—tend to destroy the hope we expressed in the few numbers distributed through Cantonments last evening. It *is* however said, in one of the letters, that the news of Dost Mahomed's flight had been received and that forced marches were to be the order of the day. We shall no doubt have long letters before our next issue.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL---August 10.

Army of the Indus.—The announcement of the march of the Army from Candahar, in our last number, has proved correct. Sir John Keane, with the first column, marched towards Caubul on the morning of the 27th June; he was followed by the Shah and Political Department on the 28th; on the 29th, the 4th Brigade, and part of the 4th Locals, the Park, and Field Hospital, were to move in the same direction; and on the 30th, the remainder of the troops under Major General Wiltshire. The yellow jaundice was very prevalent in Camp, both among Officers and men, occasioned by the excessive heat of the weather. Annexed is a list of the several stages on the route from Candahar to Caubul---302 miles in 27 marches. The leading column therefore, if it met with no extraordinary delay or resistance, would have reached Caubul about the 31st July.

Under Candahar.

	Miles.		Miles.
Abdalla Azeez,	6	Shehar e suffa,	12
Killa Azeem,	9	Jelloirgie,	15
Right Bank Turnuck River, Killa Akhoond	16	Julduck,	14

Under the Khilzees, Subject to Candahar.

Kelat e Ghilzee,	14	Tazee,	16
Ser e asp,	12	Chastmee Shadee	12

Under Dost Mahomed.

Ghojan	12	Huft-us-qu,	10
Mookon	12	Hyder Khel,	10
Akahiz, in the district of Obra,	14	Shekhabad,	10
Chardeh,	16	Killa Sher Mahomed,	12
Mishkee or Mooshkee,	10	Maidan	12
Nanee,	12	Urghundie,	9
Ghuzni,	12	Killa e Kussic,	9
Shushgao,	12	Caubul,	6

Total.. 302 Miles.

The Detachment of Artillery---4th Company 4th Battalion---under orders for Joudhpore, marched this morning towards it destination.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.
Fort William, 29th July 1839.

No. 125 of 1839.---Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of one Regiment of European Infantry, of ten Companies, at each Presidency composed of

1 Colonel,
2 Lieutenant Colonels,
2 Majors,
10 Captains,
16 Lieutenants,
8 Ensigns and
920 Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.

The present European Regiment at each Presidency is to be placed on the Establishment of Non Commissioned and Rank and File, as above specified.

Agreeably to the Orders of the Hon'ble Court, the promotion arrangements will bear date, at all the Presidencies, from the expiration of three months from the date of receipt of the despatch authorizing the measure, thus allowing time for the arrival of a supply of recruits, and also for the Establishment of one uniform system upon which the promotion arrangements shall be made at each of the Presidencies.

The despatch having been received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India on the 8th July, the additional Regiment will be brought on the Establishment of each Presidency, from the 8th October next.

Fort William, 31st July, 1839.

No. 129 of 1839.---The Hon'ble the President in Council having resolved, in the Secret and Separate Department, that an additional, or ninth Company of the present strength, as stated in the Margin, be raised for the Infantry Regiments of the Line of the Native Army of the three Presidencies, the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay, and the Commander of the Forces in Bengal, are requested to give immediate effect to the measure.

1 Subadar.	
1 Jemadar.	
6 Havildar.	
6 Naicks.	
2 Drummers.	
100 Privates.	

Wm. Cubitt,---Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

BENGAL HURKARU.—August 2.

The* Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Helen*, Setford, from Bombay 16th July, and the H. C. Ship *Amherst*, Patterson, from Arracan 27th ditto.

We have received a long and interesting letter, under date the 13th ultimo, from our Rangoon correspondent, on the general position of affairs in Ava, morally and politically, which our space compels us to omit; but we insert a few extracts, evincing that preparations were making by Tharrawaddie to try the fortune of war---so long and so unwisely delayed by our Government. Better, however, late than never; and soon may this blood thirsty Usurper learn that solemn treaties cannot be broken with impunity. The course of events bear full testimony to the sound judgment of Colonel Burney, who foretold that every concession on our part would be the signal for increased insults on Tharrawaddy's: and that the only result of our procrastination and feebleness of purpose, would be the encreased difficulty and expense of an *inevitable* war.

Had we entered into it at the time, when that able officer advised the Government to move, we should have met with powerful chiefs now cut off, and in the Prince, a rallying point, to raise the country in our favor.

This chance has been altogether lost; and we doubt whether half a dozen Burmese will be found to join our standard. It is at least satisfactory to the proprietor of this journal to know, that its pages were never prostituted to support the past humiliating policy of this Government towards Ava, while other portions of the Press, not so scrupulous, lent themselves to applaud " the wisdom and the magnanimity of the British Lion, receiving, in all courtesy, the kicks of a potentate, not particularly well acquainted with Valtell or Puffendorf."

We understand, that the Navy and the Madras Army will have almost the exclusive honor of bringing Tharrawadie to his senses.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Thomas Worthington*, Wakeham, from London 17th Nov., Llanelly 3d Feb. and Bombay 14th July.---*August.* 3.

Government have, we hear, resolved to raise a third local corps in Assam, of the strength of 400 privates.

The 18th and 15th N. I. now at Barrackpore are ordered to Benares and Dinapore, as soon as boats are procurable.

The 13th N. I. now at Benares, is also ordered to come down to the Presidency in the Boats of the 15th N. I. when vacated.

All the General Service corps are ordered to the Presidency, preparatory to embarkation on service.---*Ibid.*

We have heard that two or three nights ago, an attempt was made to destroy the Arsenal in the Fort by fire, A large barrel of tow and tar was placed under the staircase, and set fire to. The smoke was seen by a sentry, who gave the alarm in sufficient time to anticipate the danger. We are told that this is the second attempt of the same nature that has been made within this last two months. Of the conspirators no discovery has yet been made, nor is there even a suspicion of the guilty party.---*August* 5.

The *Englishman* says, that "he gives us full credit for having advocated warlike measures against *Ava* before they were necessary or justifiable;" will he kindly tell us, what has occurred since Tharrawaddie insulted the Indo-British Government in the person of Colonel Burney, its representative, to make that necessary in 1839 which was not necessary in 1837? If he can give us *the* information we require, we can easily return the civility, by enlightening him as to the distinction of evitable and *inevitable* wars, and as to the expediency in the latter case of availing yourself of intestine troubles in the hostile state to promote your own success. Indeed we are marvellously surprised at our cotemporary's change or hesitation of opinion on this point, for if our memory does not fail us, he recently applauded the statesmanlike view of Sir Alexander Burnes and Lieut. Col. Wade, in urging the support of Shah Sooja's claim to the throne of Cabul on the Governor General, on the principle, that his presence in Affghanistan would act like an apple of discord thrown among different chiefs and clans, and thus facilitate the establishment of our own supremacy.

Something like the same argument too, was held by him or the *Courier* as to the advantage of feuds in the *Punjab*, by which, we may become, eventually, the *de-facto* rulers of its policy.

We most unreservedly admit the *Englishman's* truism, that " hostile proceedings which there have been many months to prepare, are far less costly than those which have been hastily undertaken and carelessly prosecuted;" but it is a mere begging of the question to intimate, that Lord Auckland in 1836-7 would have attacked *Ava* without preparation, and prosecuted the attack without energy.

There are people, who do happen to think, that in 1836-7, when our hands were perfectly free, we were better prepared for a Burmese war than now—with a doubtful expedition in the North-west—with disturbances threatened in central India, where combinations among the Maharattas, Rajpoots, and our old friends the Pindarees, are upon the cards—with uneasiness in Nepaul—and suspicions at Lahore. And the same people are silly enough to believe, that the impunity so long permitted as regards *Ava*, has been one, if not the chief, cause of open and avowed disaffection in some quarters and of aggressive intentions in others.—*Ibid.*

China.—We have been given to understand, that there is news in town from China in private letters, later by several days than that extracted from the Canton and Singapore papers. By these we learn, that every British subject had left Canton, the movements of the few who had remained after Captain Elliot's departure to wind up their affairs, having been quickened by one of the British ships firing into a Chiness war junk. It is stated, that the Captains of the several Merchant ships were to have had a meeting on the day after the *Cowasjee's* departure, to arrange future operations. It was understood to be their intention, to demand supplies from the Governor of Canton, and if refused, to bombard, burn and sink the whole Chinese fleet which was numerous, war junks having been collected from all parts. The Portuguese Government, aided by the British merchants, were actively engaged putting Macao into a state of defence, sufficient to resist any force the Chinese could bring against it, and every thing indicated war. Meanwhile opium sales were going on with great spirit on the coast. The *Syed Khan's* whole cargo had been sold at dollars 600 Patna, and 550 Benares, the cash being paid on board, Captain Tiver, having safely deposited the proceeds of sale at Macao, sailed for a fresh supply from Manilla.

ENGLISHMAN,---July 29.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

Delhi July 14.—Though it may be something like treason to send my lucubrations to one of the Ditch journalis, instead of to the Little Go of our own metropolists, yet will I, for auld acquaintance sake, endue you with so much of my gossip as may be contained within the four corners of a sheet of very damp office paper. Par exemple, it is raining like 'a tousand tyfels,'--and not before we *wanted* rain. This morning's post, or rather last evening's,—(delivered with due *attention to delay*, by ten o'clock this forenoon)—brought me a missive from a friend at Simla, the subject matter of which consists principally of complaints of the closeness of all the great officials. Mr. Maddock, the Political Secretary, is described as breaking both mentally and physically: but methinks the worthies who carp at the declension of his intellectual powers should bear in recollection the closeness of the affinity between the mind and its *casket*, ere they marvel that the prostration of the material should for a time have superinduced, if it have superinduced, that of the *spiritual* moiety of that mystery—the human Animal! Be this as it may, the exemplary secretary, whose disease is the result of neglect of some internal disarrangement contracted in the plains, is to sail for the Cape in November, if he should not recover in the interim.

Captain Burn of the 1st and Ensign Caulfield ('son of old Caulfield') were to start on the 16th or thereabouts, for Lahore, where they have been placed under the orders of Clerk, the political agent for Candahar and Shikarpore. The on dit is that this same Clerk is to exercise the functions of general supervisor of the hill districts, in addition to those he now performs; and that on the promotion of Colonel Tapp, Captain Rainey will be left as his assistant at Simla, on a salary of 800 rupees, while probably a second assistant will be stationed at some point, considerably more in the interior than Simla. There seems to be (if I may frame such deductions from the sanguine assurances of my correspondent,) considerable foundation for a belief that the Governor General has at length determined upon effecting an augmentation of the army. Six regiments are described to be the minimum amount of the contemplated increase; and as even the impenetrable secretaries are said to encourage a belief, that orders for this increase are in process of publication, and as the designs of Government, with relation to our Burmese policy, are described to be almost unhesitatingly spoken of by the authorities as hostile, while the announcement of renewed evidences of an opponent spirit from the direction of Nepaul is currently canvassed by all parties,---the grounds for hope seem to be at length substantial---and we may reasonably look, before many weeks elapse, to see the seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, and eightieth regiments of Bengal Infantry assume a *local* habitation (by beginning to hut themselves) and a name. May their lines (I speak it not profanely) may 'their lines be laid in pleasant places!'

The policy adopted in regard to Lahore, tho' inviolable secrecy prevails concerning it, is currently believed to belong to the non-intervention system:---yet reports are prevalent that Clerk, the man I have already mentioned, and of whose official aptitude we hear great things, is to be appointed resident at the Court of Lahore without invalidity to his functions at Simlah and Candahar: an appointment to which the main objection appears to be the difficulty of efficacious supervision by *any* one individual of so vast a circle of territory---territory comprehending too so many conflicting interests, or, if not conflicting, at least distinct and various interests. I have before me an extract from a M.S. draught of a new order of precedence that has just been in circulation (though not yet published) among the friends of 'les Messieurs,' of the several Government Bureaux. It is substantively as follows that the inappropriate denominations of senior merchant, junior merchant, and factor shall be for the future discontinued, and that the members of the Civil Service be hereafter sub-divided into six classes:

The 1st class to consist of civilians		
	who have served	35 years.
2d		30 "
3d		20 "
4th		12 "
5th		6 "
6th		less than 6 years.

The 1st class will hereafter rank with Major Generals in the Army.

2d	Colonels.
3d	Lieut. Colonels.
4th	Majors.
5th	Captains.
6th	Subalterns.

Under the purport of the above rule (which it appears, has been promulgated by the Court of Directos,) the lady of McNaghten, the Envoy with the Army of the Indus, as well as the lady of Mr. Turnbull,---both of whom are now at Simla, will take precedence of the grass widows of certain and sundry General Officers, whose names have escaped me, but of whom (I mean the grass widows) there are whole herds at Simlah. I do not hear whether or not that *terra beatissima* is still as gay as ever,---but in truth the ladies Mourning for their absent lords, seem from all accounts sufficiently endued with a power of resistance against tears and all colour, to be able (like the Congreve rocket, which is inextinguishable even under water) to continue the even tenour of their revelries in every defiance of the waters above the earth as well as of the waters below it. *Pour nous autres*, upon our last Fancy ball, *we* seem to have expended our 'little all' of sociability and even the beauty and the chivalry of the ***th* with its sandy headed Highlanders and fairy footed Georgian maidens, owns alas no magic to evoke the sylph of gaiety from happier scenes, or to affright the foul fiend Dulness to the gloomy cemeteries that environ us. Besides, our ice is out; and you will remember we have a voice authoritative as that of Tasso's Amyntas, for singing (or alas in our *bereavement* for *sighing!*) that the *topaz* should be *frozen* ere you quaff it; and that he is but a sorry fellow who would be *content* to drink the best wine without it. What says he? snow is wines *fifth element*.

Son le nevi il *quinto elemento*.
Che *compongono* il *vero* bever
Bené folle chi spera ricevere
Senza nevi bere un *contento!*—

And now with aching fingers and with parching throttle, for a season fare thee well!

The following detailed statement of the quantity of opium delivered at Canton, will interest some of our readers:---

Jardine, Matheson, & co..	7341	Edward Pereira	33
Dent & co.	1723	Fox, Rawson & co..	30
Daniel & co.	1405¼	Gibb, Luvingston & co..	20
Russell & co.	1437½	Alexander Calder..	15
Macvicar & co.	1140¼	Gouldsborough	12
Jardine, Matheson & co., per Alex. Robertson	487	Jamieson	10
Lindsay & co.	341	Jas. Sturkey	10
Gemmell & co.	266	A. I. Smith	7
Joseph de Souza of Bombay.	183	Sheriff, Adam & co.	5
Wetmore & co.	103	E. Fraser, Jr.,	2½
John Thacker	86	And The Parsee Merchants	5345½
Turner & co.	71	Total	20,283½
J. and M. Cragg & co.	53		
Eglington, McClean & co..	50		
Bell & co.	40		

Augt. 2.

There was a considerable and unusual competition to-day for demands for freight by the next iron boat to be dispatched to the Upper Provinces on the 10th of this month, and the prices of the auction sale, which was held, rose quickly from three rupees thirteen annas, the rate at which the lowest lot was disposed of, to the extraordinary high rate of *five rupees* per cubic foot.—*August* 3.

In addition to the intelligence published elsewhere of the contemplated movements of corps, we have now to state that all the general service regiments, the 25th, 40th, 47th, 66th, 67th and 68th, are ordered to proceed immediately to Barrackpore so as to arrive there by the end of *October*. The 25th N. I. are allowed till the month of November to reach their destination. The 24th N. I. march from Midnapore to Saugor to relieve them, being themselves relieved by the Madras regiment.---*Ibid.*

Letters from Tirhoot to the 27th ultimo mention that it had been blowing a gale for the previous two days, and that all in the Indigo line were complaining of their produce. The South eastern part of the district is said to be the only one that appears likely to make a decent season. ---*Ibid.*

We hear that Mr Dampier is to succeed M. F. C. Smith as Superintendent of Police, Mr. Dampier, who enjoys the reputation of being a *pucka* civilian, had the option, we hear, of succeeding Mr. Mangles, on the condition of giving up all claim to the Superintendency of Police, or of giving up his claim to succeed M. Mangles, and taking his chance of the Police, when Mr. Smith might make a vacancy.---*Ibid.*

We understand that of the different competitors of the office of Surgeon to the Native Hospital, about to be vacated by Dr. Martin, the gentlemen who have the best chance of obtaining the situation are, Drs. Raleigh, Chapman, and Stewart, and of these Dr. Raleigh is the favorite. Even betting on the others. We believe Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, the Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College, was also a candidate for the office, and had obtained considerable support, owing to the reputation he has established for surgical skill; but as he is less known, and has less local experience than the other gentlemen, he has not been able to make head against them. We wish him 'better luck next time.---*Ibid.*

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Virginia*, Wiffin, from China 6th May, and Singapore 27th July, and the *Chieftain*, Heaton, from London 20th February, and Cape of Good Hope 14th June.—*August.* 5.

We have had accounts of the Indigo prospects in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Mymensing, Bogoorah, Malda, and Rajashye. It is said that there has not been so lamentable a season since 1828. All was going on well until within the past fortnight, when Pluvius opened his flood-gates and deluged the country.—*Ibid.*

The Bombay papers received yesterday, contain sundry interesting particulars regarding the detention of the July mail (intended for despatch to Aden) owing to communications from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy. We extract these at full length, as given in the *Bombay Times*, because we think it as well, upon all convenient occasions, to illustrate the monstrous advantage to 'all India' of leaving its 'communication with England' to the tender mercies of the Bombay officials.—*Ibid.*

The order for the formation of the new European Regiment, and for the augmentation of the Native portion of the Army, is at length *out*, and in a few days we shall probably see announced the promotions consequent upon these arrangements. The creation of the European corps will promote one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, five Captains and fifteen Lieutenants with a whole posse of Ensigns. We are not exactly prepared to lay before our readers a prospective sketch of the promotions because we have not yet ascertained how the Brevet-Majors are to be disposed of, but we hope to have the power of doing so shortly, and in the mean time shall be glad of any information our readers can give us. We conclude it will be determined sooner or later to give a Captain, and a proportion of subalterns, to the additional company of sepoys in each Regiment. The want of European officers is the greatest evil our army now suffers under, and surely the Government are not going to augment it?—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.---July 28.

Drowned.---On Sunday last Mr. Mitchell, late chief mate of the ship " *Forth of Alloa*," fell from a dinghie alongside of that vessel and was drowned. Two of his acquaintances had come to visit him, but being so far intoxicated as not to be able to ascend the side without assistance, he went down to help them. It appears that while in the act of doing this the boat gave a lurch and the unfortunate man, together with one of the boatmen, was precipitated into the water. With the least possible delay, the steward and one of the ship's boys cast off the dinghy and went after them down the stream, but quickly lost sight of them, and not being able to pull back against the current landed at Chaudpaul Ghaut. There the steward gave the two sailors who were still in the boat into the custody of the Police till they should became sober. On Monday, Captain Baxter appeared at the Police Office and related the circumstances connected with their detention, and they were discharged forthwith.

On Saturday we published copy of a Dispatch from the Court of Directors regarding Mr. Elliot, the Third Member of the Madras Board of Revenue. It appears that Mr. Elliot got leave of absence in September 1838, for six months, to visit Egypt on private affairs---that he embarked at Bombay on the 1st November, and that he proceeded to Malta, where he was in January. The 37th Section of the 33d of George the Third, declares that if any officer in the service of the Company shall proceed to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting his Presidency. The Court of Directors have, in consequence of Mr. Elliot's going to Malta, enforced the operation of this Act of Parliament, and have directed that the appointments which Mr. Elliot held on his leaving Madras shall be considered vacant from that date. In so doing the Court have only enforced the observance of an existing law, and in the present instance we cannot complain of their conduct. We would however urge the inconsistency of Officers, Civil and Military, being permitted to be absent from their stations and duties on medical certificates for very considerable periods without losing their appointments, and with only moderate deductions from their allowances, the same indulgence being granted for shorter periods on account of private affairs---when these indulgences are limited within certain *territorial* bounds. This we consider to be a just subject of complaint, and deserving of the favorable consideration of the British Legislature---for the restriction is the result of an Act of Parliament.

The object of determining that Officers, Civil and Military, should forfeit their appointments on proceeding to Europe must have been, we imagine, to prevent the duties of the officers held by them being inefficiently performed by persons temporarily appointed to fill them, who would of course seek to quit a temporary for a permanent situation whenever an opportunity offered, and thus, during the prolonged absence of the incumbent, render the administration of important duties liable to careless performance.

While we admit the force of the objection as a general principle, we cannot see why the limit of indulgence should not be strictly confined to *time*. If an Officer can be spared from his duties for two years to proceed to the *Cape of Good Hope* or to *New South Wales*, why should he be prevented from proceeding to *Europe*---his absence can cause no greater public inconvenience, nor can it make any difference with regard to the performance of the duties of his office in India, whether he pass the whole of the period of his leave in Calcutta, in Cape Town or in London---why then preserve this invidious distinction, which has not one single recommendation in its favor, and the departure from which would be a boon indeed to every person in the service of the Honorable Company.—July. 30.

We understand that of eleven applicants for Civil Service Annuities of 1839-40. the six Senior Members, who have been successful in obtaining them, are Messrs. H. M. Turnbull, W. Cracroft, W. Braddon, Archd. Trotter, F. C. Smith, and H. T. Prinsep---and those disappointed are Messrs. John Trotter, R. W. Maxwell, the Hon'ble R. Cavendish, W. Wilkinson, and Charles Phillips. Much anxiety we hear has been evinced by several other gentlemen wishing to claim respecting these Annuities, and as to the probability of the reduced payments being continued for another year or longer; so that a Senior Mofussil Member delaying, we are informed, to send in his application to the last moment, was cut out by reason of his election having come in *after* the 12th hour---appropriations of the Annuities in question having been made.—*August* 2.

We have learnt from a source to be depended on that the warlike rumours which have for sometime past been floating about relative to the Burmese are without proper foundation. At the date of the *Ganges* leaving, every thing was thriving at Moulmein and Arracan, and peace and quiet reigned without any apprehension being entertained of an interruption to so happy a state of affairs, and we are told that the various tales of hostile preparations, which have so often distracted the minds of the lieges, are entirely groundless; that there are no Troops at Rangoon deserving of mention, and evidently no preparations for war either offensive or defensive. Trade at Rangoon was confined to small doings, but no apparent alarm there of any coming storm; in fact---says our informant---from Chittagong to Mergui, the whole Frontier is in the most tranquil state.

We understand that despatches up to the 7th July, have been received by Government by the *Ganges*---their contents, however, have not yet transpired. We can, however, allay the anxiety of the *Englishman*, caused by the sudden return of Captain Bogle, by informing him that it was the intention of that Officer to return in the *Ganges*---his health had not benefited so much as has been anticipated by his residence here---and he was recommended to take advantage of the opportunity of the *Ganges'* tour round the Eastern side of the Bay, to enjoy the benefit of a prolonged sea voyage.—*Ibid.*

In another part of the paper will be found a Proclamation annexing Upper Assam to the Bengal Government, and relieving the Governor of India from the detailed management of it. The two Upper Districts are placed under the Sudder Board of Revenue and Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, in all matters connected with the Revenue and administration of Civil and Criminal Justice. Captain Vetch has been appointed to the Civil charge of North Upper Assam, to be stationed at Luckimpoor, while Lieutenant Brodie, who is appointed to the Southern District, is to have his Head Quarters at Seeb Sagur, near Rungpoor. *Augt.* 3.

Lieutenant Kittoe's Work.—Lieutenant Kittoe is preparing a work of very great interest, entitled " Illustrations of Indian architecture, from the Mahomedan Conquest downwards." The work will consist of a series of architectural drawings, prepared with great care and chiefly by regular measurement from buildings at Agra, Delhi, Jaunpore, Benares, Chunar, and numerous other places in upper India. Eight numbers of the work are already prepared, but they will not be published, we believe, until the whole work is complete. We have, however, been favoured with an inspection of the numbers referred to, and can speak of them in terms of just commendation. The lithographic drawings are creditable specimens of Indian art, and each sketch is accompained with a letter press description. When the numbers are all completed, Lieut. Kittoe proposes to publish with them an octavo volume, in further illustration of his subject. Altogether the work will, no doubt do him great credit and throw much light on the architecture of the East. ---*Cal. Lit. Gaz. July* 28.

Second Lottery of 1839, for the improvement of the City of Calcutta.
Ninth Day's Drawing: *Friday, August* 2, 1839.

Prizes.
No. 1285 Prize of 20,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 1824 and 4690 Prizes of 5,000 Co's Rs. each.
Nos. 860 3086 320 2062 2009 2702 and 4443 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 2185 1123 465 and 4392 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—August 6.

Vellore.—The 48th Native Infantry, now in Garrison at Vellore are under orders for Cuddapah, they commence their march the middle of this week, and are to be relieved, by the 13th from Palaveram. This sudden movement connected as it is, with the march of the 34th Light Infantry and Head Quarters of the Sappers and Miners from Bangalore to Ghooty, has caused some speculation: it has reference we believe to the disaffected state of the Kurnool Patans, and we anticipate a stir in that quarter. Much rain has fallen in the Arcot District and the weather is now delightfully cool at Vellore and in the neighbourhood.

Kamptee.---A Kamptee correspondent gives a very favorable account of the health of the Troops at that Station, which he attributes to the seasonable weather they have this year enjoyed, the heat never having been above the usual average during the months of April and May, with latterly a copious supply of rain. All the rivers in that part of the country have been bank full and the overflow of the Mahanuddee, has flooded a great extent of country. A Ball was given to the Resident, who is very deservedly a general favourite, on the 19th ultimo; the entertainment went off as well as such Balls do, where all are disposed for mirth and merriment.

Shipping Affairs.—The *Essex* which came in a few days ago, is we hear a model of beauty and surpasses any Vessel as yet turned out from the yard of Wigram and Co.: even the *Seringapatam* which came here last year falls short, it is said, of the fine qualities of the *Essex*.—*Aug.* 9.

The Mint.—Orders for establishing the Mint, have we hear, been received from the Home Government.

Goa.—A letter from a friend at Goa mentions that affairs still continue in the same unsettled state. The heavy duty imposed by our Government on salt brought from that place, is a subject for strong complaint and causes great dissatisfaction.—*Ibid.*

Bellary.—The F. Troop Horse Artillery, reached Bellary all well on the 1st instant, when it took up the ground just vacated by the C. Troop which moved out for that purpose, and the latter on the following morning commenced its march for Bangalore. Our Correspondent's letter is dated the 4th, but as at that time nothing was known at Bellary of the additional Regiments ordered into the Ceded Districts, the measure having only been resolved on by Government, upon the 1st Instant we think it most probable that the C. Troop will be halted. This Troop is, we understand, in the highest possible order; and has not lost a single man since it left Bangalore six months ago. The following Division Order appeared on its quitting the Station.

" On the departure this day of the C. Troop H. A. Major
" General Wilson has great pleasure in expressing to Captain
" Sheriff and the Officers of every description, and the men of
" the Troop, his approbation of their conduct while at this
" place for which he begs to return them his sincere thanks."

The Detachment of Dragoons is just now healthy, but four men have died since they entered their present Barracks, the after consequences, it is supposed of former ill judged arrangements. The Dragoons and 7th Cavalry are generally out in Brigade once a week. Captain Harris Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen. in the Ceded Districts, returned from sick leave on the 1st, when the following laudatory Division Order was issued;

" The Officer Commanding the Division takes this opportu-
" nity of expressing his approbation of Lieutenant Wyndham
" for his great exertions during the eight months he carried on
" the duties of that Department, and in a time of peculiar dif-
" ficulty. The Major General begs Major Thomson will ac-
" cept of his thanks for the highly satisfactory manner in
" which he has conducted the duties of that Department.

As regards the latter paragraph it is indeed but justice to Major Thomson, to say that he is fully entitled to praise for his exertions whilst in charge of the Department, for the hedges in Cantonment, which were of such a height and thickness as entirely to prevent free ventilation are now [says our Correspondent, thanks to hints from the *United Service Gazette*] in course of curtailment " by order." The Bridge where poor Captain Thomas lost his life, is also undergoing alterations; and the roads, not alone on the Staff side of the hill, but also in Cantonment, are benefitting by our suggestions and the labours of the convicts; what a debt of gratitude do the Bellarians owe unto us for our exertions in their favour.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS HERALD.---August 10.

Departures ---Aug. 7, Barque *Strath Eden* Capt. Cheape, to Cape and London.
Passengers.---George Backe, Esq. Rev. Mr. Lamb, Mrs. Lamb and Infant Lieut. Herbert, H. M. 39th Regt. Lieut. French, 54th Regt. .---Lovell, Esq. Lieutenant Lukin, Lieut. Sellon, Margaret servant to Mrs. Lamb. *For the Cape.*---N. W. Kindersley, Esq., Anthony and Francis Servants to Mr. Kindersley.

The Mint.—The *United Service Gazette* mentions that directions have been received from the Court of Directors to re-establish the Madras Mint, and seems to understand the order as having reference to *General* coinage. We have heard, not however from any very particular authority, that it is only to issue copper coinage.

(Communicated.)

Fatal accident.—A sad accident occurred on Thursday morning from the bursting of a 24 Pounder on the Nabob's Bastion in the Fort by which a European Gunner was killed and 6 other (1 European and 5 Natives) severely injured. Captain O'Connell was partly bruised and the spy glass he had in his hand was knocked away and has not been found since. The affair occurred in the presence of a Committee of which Major P. Montgomerie C. B., is President, assembled for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the state of the Ordnance on the works.

* These might perhaps be divided into three, thus:—

Teeerandaz	12	miles.
Assia eclamee	10	"
Julduck,	7	"

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CEYLON HERALD.---AUGUST 2.

The Barque *Donna Carmelita*. T. Foss, master, from Mauritius the 9th ult. arrived at Galle on the 28th---Passenger, Dr. Barclay, H. M. 35th Regt.

A rumour is afloat for the last few days to the effect that the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, one Company of the Royal Artillery, one Company of the Gun Lascars, and 6 Companies of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment have received notice to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Moulmain in case their services shall be required in that Country.—However urgent the Indian Government may be for assistance in the event of a war, we question the propriety of sending so many troops from Ceylon,—we shall not have enough left in the Island to keep the Kandians in awe who have lately made very extensive purchases of muskets and ammunition, and who are not to be blinded by the dust the Governor has endeavoured to throw into their eyes by his visit to Molligodde,

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1839.

No Arrivals.

We were rather startled to find in our cotemporary the *Times* of Saturday, an article condemnatory of the *Zenobia*, and altogether at variance with what we had stated on the subject, upon information derived from what we thought very good authority. We might have gone farther and stated, upon the same authority, that it was the opinion of the best informed on board, that the vessel with the fuel she had, and the capacity she evinced of facing the Monsoon, might have made Aden, had such been her destination, with the same ease, she made Muscat. But it will be seen, by our Correspondence, that a voice has come from *Tadmor*, in vindication of her *Queen*, and as it is evidently one of authority, we withdraw from the contest, in the full belief that the vindication could not by possibility be in better hands, and that there exists not the slightest need of farther assistance from us.

The news from Poonah is, that on the 17th the Kirkee Races came off well, that on Thursday last LADY CARNAC gave her first Ball to the Society of Poonah, which was numerously and brilliantly attended, and that it is SIR JAMES' intention (but this is only rumour) to proceed, on an early day, to Sattarah with the view of trying to bring about an arrangement, of the long pending disputes between the Rajah and the Government.

It will be gratifying to our Military Readers to see, at length, the official notice of the augmentation, about to take place in the Army, of an Additional European Regiment at each of the Presidencies. The notification is in our Columns, and there will also be found some remarks gleaned from our Calcutta Cotemporaries on the subject.

The Dawk of yesterday brought us Delhi and Agra Papers to the 8th and 9th instant, from which we have made some Extracts. It at length appears authentically, that the Army left Candahar on the 27th of June, and we have even a rumour from Delhi of its having reached Cabool, without any obstacle, but the Editor appears to think that this must be premature. There is nothing of any interest from the Punjaub, excepting that matters appear to be progressing as favourably, as the sincerest well wisher of the present ruler could desire. Our Embassy had been received, not it is said, with very marked distinction, but at the same time civilly, and with no omission at which offence could be taken. There is some notice of Col. Wade's proceedings, which will be read with interest.

Following the example of our Cotemporaries, we have given a place in our pages to the letter of Dr. Duncan on the subject of the grievances, under which the Peasants of this Country labour, more because it is a popular and in general interesting subject, than from any particular merits we have discovered in the letter itself. The Dr. is a Reformer of a peculiar kind. His panacea, for all the Country's ills, is, that the Company should divest itself, without price, of its proprietary right in the soil, in favor of the Ryots, and at the same time impose upon them the law of primogeniture, wherein we think, as a Reformer, he falls into a contradiction, for of all the Agrarian schemes put forth since the Peace, by the Admirers of other men's property, we do not recollect that it was ever once proposed to saddle the new landholders with such an old, time worn, musty remnant of feudality, as the law of primogeniture. But supposing the Company had power, gratuitously and without price, to denude itself of its vested right in the land, in the manner proposed, what sort of proprietors would the Ryots be, bound by their Titles to pay the Government probably 50 or 60 per cent of the produce *in perpetuum*, under the penalty of escheat of the land, if it should at any time run two years into arrear, for we must not suppose that the Company would part with its sovereign right, without some stipulation to protect its reserved interest? We cannot see how the condition of the Ryots would be at all improved by such a change, or that they could ever be viewed as any thing better than mere tenants at will. A reserved interest in land to such an extent is destructive of the very idea of property. Then again to think of introducing a law of Europe, designed to uphold an Aristocracy, and a good law we think it is for its purpose, among a race of poor Peasants, the largest of whose Estates would probably not exceed 10 acres, and all whose prejudices and feelings would be opposed to it, has really an air about it, savouring so strongly of ridicule, that we can hardly persuade ourselves the Dr. is serious, or that it is more than an *escapade* of that "*auld feudalistic spirit*" imbibed in youth, and which exists no where so strongly as north of the Tweed, from whence we presume our author derives. We can conceive, with what dismay, a faithful follower of the Koran would think of such a distribution of his property, and of the insult offered to his Prophet, by so daring a violation of his holy Law.

But while disposed to find fault with the Dr. on these points, there are others of minor importance treated of, well worthy of the attention of our Rulers, and it is but just that every credit should be allowed him for the amiable spirit, with which he has entered upon his labours. The same spirit seems to animate a large body of our Brethren at home, if we may judge from the number of volumes that have been written upon the subject within the last twelve months, the speeches made in public bodies, the philanthropic associations formed, and the general awakening of the People and anxiety proclaimed for some measures of relief to the Ryots. We sincerely trust that much good may come of it all, but, as we had once occasion to state before, we confess, we are not over sanguine upon the subject. In particular we think it extremely questionable how far it would be either prudent or practicable, or conducive to good, to attempt to engraft any portion of the system of land rights in England upon the system existing in this Country, which has no doubt been the work of ages, and is as completely identified with the People and confirmed in their habits and thoughts and feelings, as our own is in the minds of the English People. We know nothing in legislation so difficult as to effect any important change in the system of land rights of a Country. For our part, in this question of bettering the condition of the Ryots, we incline to side with that class of old fashioned writers, now almost out of date, who thought that it would be best affected by reducing the rents and lowering those imposts that pressed most heavily on industry, that is by a gradual reduction as the finances of the Company might from time to time be able to bear it, and moreover by the government encouraging industry and promoting works of public improvement, particularly roads, whereby an easy communication might be maintained between different districts of the Country and internal trade thus encouraged and promoted, the old dogma being generally admitted to be pretty true that in proportion as the manufacturers or small Dealers thrive, so do the Peasant, *et vice versa*. Some of the institutions of modern date, particularly the agricultural associations, ought also to have a beneficial influence, as they become more generally extended over the Country, in holding out encouragement to industry and skill as they may appear in the management by the Natives of their pieces of ground, the superiority of their crops &c. and every effort should be used to extend to them the benefits of education, as far as practicable, as the only efficient means of removing those prejudices that at present stand in the way of improvement, and making the People sensible of the advantages of a better system.

If ever those halcyon days should arrive when the Company, on its audit day, will be able to declare a reduction of 20 or 30 per cent, and when the means of improvement, that we have adverted to, are extensively carried out all over the Country, then may we hope to see the Peasant coming forward and making an out and out purchase of his bit of land, not under a reserved burden of half its value, as the Dr. would have it, but free and untrammelled property, the enjoyment of which he and his kith and kin might freely partake of, without primogeniture, or other law, save those derived from his *forbears*, which doubtless he respects and holds in as much veneration, as the truest son of the north ever held the aforesaid remnant of feudality.

The following statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, up to the 29th June last, has been kindly forwarded to us by a friend, and is a document that probably will be interesting to some of our Readers.

BALANCE OF THE BANK OF BENGAL, 29TH JUNE 1839.

Debtor.

	Co.'s Rs	P.	A.
Cash and Government Securities....	82,56,377	4	4
Loans on Deposit,.....	71,31,235	7	1
Accounts of Credit on Deposit Securities,.....	17,70,025	15	7
Bills on Government Discounted,...	7,37,168	13	8
Private Bills Discounted,.....	28,11,248	3	5
Joint Liability Bills and Notes,....	1,06,911	10	9
Agency at Mirzapore,.....	12,70,000	0	0
Doubtful Debts, ...	27,622	15	11
Dead Stock,.....	1,32,418	15	9
Company's Rupees,.....	2,22,43,017	6	6

Creditor.

	Co,'s Rs	A.	P.
Bank Notes and Post Bills Outstanding and Claims payable on Demand....	1,20,94,243	2	3
Suspence Account,.....	1,37,815	4	0
Suspence Account B. N.....	39,167	14	0
Receipts on Account of New Stock of 1838-40,.....	7,04,000	0	0
Net Stock.....	92,67,791	2	3
Company's Rupees.....	2,22,43,017	6	6

(Signed) H. J. LEE,---*Accountant.*

(Signed) C. MORLEY. (Signed) R. DAVIDSON.
" H. T. PRINSEP. " R. H. COCKERELL.
" J. A. DORIN.
" JOHN COWIE. " JAS. COLQUHOUN.
" W. F. FERGUSSON. " THOS. LEACH.

REMARKS.

The items of the foregoing Statement, which would appear to call for remark, are 1st, "Joint Liability Bills and Notes," 2d, "Agency at Mirzapore," 3d, "Doubtful Debts," 4th, "Suspence Account," 5th, "Suspence Account B. N." and 6th, "Receipts on Account of New Stock of 1838-40."

1st. "JOINT LIABILITY BILLS AND NOTES."—This item is the balance of the principal amount of the Bills and Notes (with charges), for which the Estates of Messrs. Alexander and Co., Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., Fergusson and Co. and Mackintosh and Co., are liable. For the Balance the Bank holds the direct Liability of the four Firms, and the whole is considered good, because of the Dividends to be expected from the Estates; the Bank's Proofs of Debt against them, with respect to this item, being as follow: viz.

Against Alexander and Co,..... 5,82,688. 13. 1
" Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., 7,01,840. 2. 5
" Fergusson and Co.,..... 6,86,103. 6. 8
" Mackintosh and Co.,..... 6,16,267. 15. 6

2d. "AGENCY AT MIRZAPORE."—This Agency for the Buying and Selling of Bills on Calcutta, had on the 19th June last, (the date on which the Profit and Loss account was closed,) been established about five months, and that Account shews a Profit for that period of Co.'s Rs 13,791. 3. 10.

3d. "DOUBTFUL DEBTS."---The sum of Co.'s Rs 27,622. 15. 11 is the Balance of Co.'s Rs 8,71,342. 8. 0 the difference having been written off as Bad Debt. The whole of the said Doubtful debts was valued by the Directors, at the close of the half year just ended, at Co.'s Rs 64,872. 8. 3.

4th. "SUSPENCE ACCOUNT."---The sum at Credit of this Account consists of the Interest on the advances for Indigo made to the Assignees of the late Firm of Alexander and Co., and of other items relating to the Bank's transactions, consequent on the failure of that Firm. This item will be now reduced by the sum of Rs 37,857. 9. 11. as explained in the following paragraph, the Directors deeming the head susceptible of appropriation, as the joint liabilities are realized through dividends.

The Profit on the Banking Business of the past half year amounts to Co.'s Rs 3,20,582. 6. 1, (including the Profit at Mirzapore,) which is at the rate Co.'s Rs 7. 2. 5¾ per Cent. per Annum on the Stock. To this Profit the Directors have added Co.'s Rs 37,857. 9. 11, taken from the Suspence Account making a sum equal to the Dividend declared, or to the rate of 8 per Cent. per Annum.

5th. "SUSPENCE ACCOUNT B. N."---The sum at Credit of this Account is the Balance Outstanding of old Bank Notes A. Since the last Report (dated 10th January, 1839,) only Co.'s Rs. 81. 1. 1 of Notes of this description have come in.

6th. "RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF NEW STOCK OF 1838-40."---This item is the sum paid in between the 2d January and 29th June last, for New Stock under Act XXIV. of 1838 and the Government Notification of the 17th October last. This amount was on the 1st Instant added to the Capital Stock of the Bank, making that Stock Co.'s. Rs. 96,65,000 at which sum it now stands.

By Order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL.
15th *July*, 1839.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

A subscription has been set on foot at Wolverhampton, to purchase a handsome piece of plate for Mr. Rowland Hill, the gentleman to whose ingenuity and exertions the public will have been chiefly indebted for the attainment of the uniform rate of penny postage, a great social improvement, the benefits of which will be felt by almost every individual in the kingdom. Whether the Tories will put " a spoke in the wheel," and prevent, for this year at least, the realization of the plan, which has now been taken up by Goverment, remains to be seen.—(Courier.)

"AN AMERICAN DUEL.---The Baltimore *Chronicle* ontains the following:--" 4,000 of the citizens of Vicksburg turned out to witness the duel between Messrs. M' Ardle and Hagan, two of the editors of the Vicksburg papers, which took place on the 24th ult., on the Louisiana side of the Mississipi. The morning was devoted to the business without much success, four shots having been exchanged without affect, at ten paces. Mr. M' Ardle, the whig, not being satisfied, the fight was resumed after dinner, when, at the first fire, Mr. M' A. was shot in the thigh. It was quite a frolic for the two or three neighbouring counties.---(Courier.)

The Tithe Commissioners have appointed G. H. Whalley, Esq., Barrister at Law, an assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes.---(Chronicle.)

The exportation of precious metals from the port of London, for the week ending on Saturday, consisted of 4,580 ounces of gold bars shipped to Hamburg, 3,750 of gold coin to same place. 7,400 of silver coin to the West Indies, and 20,000 of silver bars to Bombay. By this it will be seen that shipment of bullion from this country has again been greatly diminished.---(Times.)

We are glad to know that Mr. James Clay has accepted the invitation to be the second Reform candidate for the borough of Hull. Mr. Clay is a man of surpassing eloquence; he is possessed of a large fortune, and has the full confidence of the Liberal party. We anticipate that he will be found a worthy coadjutor with Colonel Thompson. A paragraph has been going the round that Sir George Murray is to be invited here by the Tories, with Sir Walter James. After the treatment the hon. member has received, we expect he will risk no more money in the contest.---(Hull Observer.)

Two line-of-battle ships, of 74 guns each, are ordered to be built at Chatham, to be called the *Mars* and the *Majestic*.---(Kentish Gazette).

The *Hudson*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday from Lima, brought 600,000 dollars on freight; and the *Black Prince*, which arrived at the same port yesterday from Valparaiso, brought 500,000 dollars also on freight. The *Hudson* sailed on 2d February, and the *Black Prince* on 2d March.---(Standard.)

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states, that the subscription in London towards erecting a monument to the memory of Muir and Palmer, amounts to 700l.; and that the fund with interest is invested, until about 300l more is received, in order to enable the Committee " to execute their trust as they are anxious to do."

On Sunday morning, Sergeant-Major Sheppard, of the second battalion of the Royal Foot Artillery, stationed at Woolwich, was murdered by George Willis; a private under his command. Willis, who was a slovenly soldier, had been reprimanded by Sheppard for disorderly appearance on parade; and on Sunday, being much exasperated, he loaded his rifle, and shot Sheppard in the back, before the regiment. He allowed himself to be seized without the least resistance; saying—" Damn it. I've shot him." On Tuesday, all the facts were stated to a Coroner's Jury, and the prisoner was committed for trial on the charge of " wilful murder." He is under thirty years of age. Sheppard was nearly fifty, and has left a large family.

The simultaneous meetings of the Chartists have everywhere turned out a decided failure. Kersal Moor meeting was to have been attended by 500,000, and was to lead to the most astounding results: we have seen various accounts of the meeting, and the highest estimate of the number is that of the *Manchester Courier*, which estimates the numbers present " at most 15,000"---other accounts estimate the numbers variously from 5,000 to 10,000. The *Birmingham Journal* says of the meeting in that town, that " it was a miserable failure." The *Sunderland Herald* says of the meeting on the Town-moor of that place, that the men, women, and children present, might be about 10,000, but that the Chartists were at no time more than four hundred; the rest being, " like ourselves, amused spectators of a somewhat diverting comedy, got up to gratify the vanity of a small number of political performers."---*Morning Chronicle*.

The Reverend James Aspinall, of Liverpool, has been presented to the Rectory of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, vacant by the removal of the Reverend W. Lacey to Allhallows.

The inhabitants of Seville have rather an extraordinary mode of celebrating the festival of the *Corpus Domini*. On the last occasion, as a Madrid correspondent states, when the Host arrived in the square of St. Francis, the public officers who accompanied it cried aloud, "Gentlemen, Seville is passing." At this cry the members of the tribunal of justice, the palace of which is situated in the square, quitted their seats and come to witness the ceremony, while six male and female dancers executed in front of the Host the national dances of the fandango and the cachuca. It seems that this is an old custom allowd in Seville by the Sovereign Pontiff.

M. Cadalvene, director of the French post-office administration at Constantionople, has been appointed a member of the Légion of Honour.

"Yesterday a meeting of the most influential members of the corporation took place at the Guildhall Coffee-house, in order to adopt measures to secure the appointment of Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., M. P., to the situation of Commissioner of the City Police, an office about to be formed by the bill in parliament for the improvement of the Police of the city of London. Resolutions in favour of Mr. Harvey were unanimously adopted, and that gentleman subsequently addressed the meeting. He rejoiced that he was approved of by members of all political parties in the corporatian, and that he had also received assurances of support in the Court of Aldermen from many with whom he differed in political opinions. Amongst the latter were Aldermen Thompson, Copeland, and Pirie. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the introduction of the clause to prevent the City Commissioner from sitting in parliament had personal reference to himself; but, however disinclined he might be to retire from public life, he felt so grateful for the zealous and firm support with which he had met, that he was determined to stand for the situation. (Cheers.) If elected their Commissioner of the City police, he would at once vacate his seat. The other candidates are—W. Dowling Esq., Commissioner of police at Liverpool, Sir W. Cox, Major Cook.—(Times.)

" A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held to-day at the Freemasons Tavern, on behalf of the Poles. The Duke of Sussex presided on the occasion. His Royal Highness was surrounded on the platform by Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Roseberry, Mr. W. Patten, M. P., Mr. Williams, M. P., Mr. Hume, M. P., Mr. Villiers, M. P., Mr. Denison, M. P., Mr. Thornley, M. P., Mr. O. Cave, M. P., Colonel Le cester Stanhope, Mr. T. Attwood, M. P., Mr. O'Connell, M. P., and many other gentlemen. On the Duke's entering the room he was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. Letters of apology for non-attendance through a variety of causes were read from the Marquis of Northampton, Sir S. Lushington, Sir R. Fergusson, Lord Cranstoun, Lord Stuart de Decies, and Mr. Campbell, the poet. The Duke addressed the meeting' and said now what he had expressed to the Noble Lord who requested him to take the chair, that he hoped the meeting would be conducted with that moderation and temper which always gave additional strength to reason and truth, as well as secured more beneficial influence in the cause which they had to advocate. (Cheers) His Royal Highness proceeded to address the meeting at some length, as did many others present, but from the lateness of the hour at which the business commenced, we cannot do justice to the speeches to-day.—(Globe.)

"The French frigate, *Giraffe*, Capt. Le Borgue, with troops, put into Cove on Wednesday forenoon, short of provisions. She is hound for Brest from Guadaloupe, and has been two months at sea. After her anchor was dropped and her sails furled, she hoisted the British ensign, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which compliment was acknowledged by Capt. Napier, of the *Powerful*, 84 guns, who ran out the French ensign and fired seven guns, which the Frenchman returned by another salute.—(Cork Reporter.)

The Governor of South Australia lately received a dispatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, directing the reinstatement of Mr. C. Mann. as Advocate-General and Crown Solicitor of the Province; but the Governor, considering that the opinions promulgated by Mr. Mann rendered it impossible that he could act in council with advantage to the public service, has again suspended that gentleman from office until her Majesty's pleasure should be known.---(Times.)

The tide of emigration still runs strongly towards the United States. Most of the ships which sail for the States, but particularly those for New York, carry out large numbers of steerage passengers. Among the emigrants are many families from Germany, who, landing at Hull, travel by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to this port, where they embark. Several boats on the canal have been wholly occupied by them.---(Liverpool Herald.)

Since government granted permission to the sugar-refiners of Scotland to manufacture foreign sugar in bond for exportation, a new branch of trade has been opened up to the merchants in this district. Last week the fine ship *James Turcan* arrived at Greenock from the Spanish settlement of Manilla, with 400 bales of Manilla hemp, and nearly 11,000 bags of sugar, for the house of T. Fairrie and Co., of Greenock. She is the first ship that ever entered the Clyde from the port of Manilla direct.---Glasgow Chronicle.)

In consequence of some dispute as to the extent of the exemptions of military officers from paying toll, a letter has been addressed by the Judge-Advocate to Captain Congreve, of the 29th infantry, stating, in contradiction to a previous decision by magistrates, that military officers while in their regimentals, whether on duty or not, are exempt from all turnpike-tolls, but that they are chargeable if in plain clothes.---Bristol Mirror)

PROGRESS OF POPERY.---It gives us no small surprise to observe one of the monks of La Trappe soliciting contributions in Inverness for a monastery of their order in Leicestershire. It is a striking sign of the times that those institutions of the dark ages should be again in course of erection in Protestant and enlightened England; but that contributions for the object should be sought in Scotland is passing strange.---Inverness Herald.

In the *Leicester Mercury* we find a case decided at Loughborough petty sessions on Thursday last, which calls for some remark. A farmer's servant usually milked the cows after six o'clock in the evening, and on a Sunday evening he was rather later than usual, it having been nearly seven o'clock. This led to high words between the master and his servant, and the latter struck his master on the head, the master having threatened, according to the servant, to kick him. It does not appear that any injury was sustained, and the servant was a young man of hitherto unblemished character. The sentence was no less than three month's hard labour, and no wages during the period of imprisonment. The magistrates were C. M. Phillips, Esq., and the Rev. J. Dudley. This is one of the instances of every day occurrence in which the lower classes are taught the difference between rich and poor. If a gentleman were to strike his servant without provocation, the utmost extent of magisterial severity would perhaps be a fine of forty shillings---that is, the punishment would be nominal. In the county in which this sentence was passed, some atrocious outrages were committed on the inhabitants of Melton Mowbray by a nobleman and his associates, between one and two years back; and the magistrates, with their usual cowardice when rich men are concerned, shrunk from their duty. But let a poor man be caught in an irregularity, and the punishment for him is as severe as if he were a felon. There are, not unfrequently, cases of manslaughter, in which the punishment is not more than half-a-year's imprisonment. Can any one be surprised that the worst feeling should prevail in this country between the higher and lower classes?---(Chronicle.)

MURDER OF MR. WESTWOOD.---This gentleman, who was the inventor and patentee of the eight-day watches, and watch-maker to the Duke of Sussex, has been most singularly unfortunate since his establishment in business, about thirty years since. He had not been long in business before, while sitting one evening in the parlour of his then residence on the opposite side of Princes-street, three men entered the room, who, having tied him to the post of a bedstead, proceeded to remove a number of valuable watches, with which they got clear off. In 1822, while Mr. and Mrs. Westwood were at church, the house was entered on a Sunday evening by means of false keys, and watches to the value of upwards of £800, with 44 sovereigns, all marked in a manner peculiar to Mr. Westwood, carried off. A young man, between 17 and 18 years of age, named, Redding, whose parents reside in Peterstreet, not 700 yards from the spot, was afterwards apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, on whose person four of the marked sovereigns were found. He was tried at the Old Bailey Sessions in September of that year (1822) for the offence, with a Jew named Solomons, for receiving a portion of the property, when the former was convicted and subsequently executed, but the latter got acquitted. The robbery on the present melancholy occasion has, however, been far more extensive than either of the previous ones. At the inquest Mrs. Westwood was asked whether some anonymous letters of a threatening nature had not been received by her husband, of which she pleaded her total ignorance. It appears that Mr. Westwood did receive an anonymous letter about five years since, in which he was threatened that, some time or other, he would inevitably be murdered. Mr. Westwood repeatedly spoke to the receipt of such a letter to his acquaintances, and expressed a fear of the threats it contained.---(Sun,)

A ROYAL LIQUOR.---At a public-house in Vere-street, Clare-market, is to be seen a splendidly gilt cask, on which is painted " To be had here, Queen Victoria's Royal *gin*, fivepence per quartern."---(Globe.)

In the Bail Court, on Friday, in the case, Fountain v. Pratt, Mr. Hoggins applied for a commission to Florence to examine witnesses in an action, which is brought for the recovery of £1,000, under the following circumstances:---The plaintiff, a gentleman of fortune, being about to participate in the forthcoming tilts and tournaments which are to take place in the northern part of the kingdom, agreed with the defendants, who are dealers in antiquities, for the purchase of three suits of armour, one suit of which was guaranteed to be that of Alphonso II. For the three suits £1,000 was paid, but it was since alleged that the suit represented as that worn by Alphonso was not in reality the armour of that individual. An action brought by the plaintiff to recover the money, which had been paid on the faith of the genuineness of the armour. The defendants, upon whose part the present application was made, contended for the authenticity of the suit, and issue has been joined on that question. The object of the commission is to establish the character of the armour by proving, through the Marchesa Farsoni, and other descendants of Alphonso, that the armour had really belonged to him. The application was granted.---(Atlas.)

PAUL PRY.---The Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, pronounced sentence on three persons, named Hawdon and Richardson, for a series of libels published in a weekly print, called the *Paul Pry*, reflecting severely on the character of Mr. Smithson, an attorney in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.---Mr. Jervis addressed the Court on behalf of James Richardson. He submitted that as Richardson had expressed his deep contrition for the publication of the libels, and as, in fact he had no connection with the *Paul Pry* at the time some of them appeared in that periodical, the merciful consideration of the Court ought to be extended to him. Hawdon appeared in person, and contended that, although a verdict had been returned against him by a Jury, sufficient evidence had not been brought forward to prove his connection with the *Paul Pry*.---After a brief consultation among the Learned Judges, Mr. Justice Littledale delivered judgment. The Court were of opinion that it would not be necessary to pass more than a nominal punishment on James Richardson. On the payment, therefore, of one shilling he would be discharged. With respect to the defendants Christopher Hawdon and Henry Richardson otherwise Henry Watson, it appeared that in the autumn of last year a series of gross and scandalous libels reflecting on the character of Mr. Smithson were inserted for six consecutive weeks in the paper of which they were the publishers, if not the editors. It would be difficult to find a newspaper filled with such foul, abominable, filthy, and disgusting libels, reflecting not alone on Mr. Smithson, but on his mother and family. The Court had good reason to believe that if the defendant Hawdon was not actually the author of the libels he gave the information on which they were written. The Court adjudged that Hawdon be imprisoned in the Marshalsea for one year; and Richardson for three calandar months.---(Courier.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 14.

The gallery was not opened till half-past four o'clock in consequence of the call of the house, adopted on the motion of Lord Ashley, which, however, was, we understood, ultimately withdrawn.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

On entering the house the object which at once struck every person was the " National" Petition, placed upon a huge wooden circular frame-work, at least five feet in diameter; it was " moored" on the oppositson side, upon the lowest front bench of which Mr. T. Attwood sat.

After some petitions, which were inaudible, owing to the buzz of conversation.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD was called upon by the Speaker, and rose amidst some cheering. He said, Sir, I rise to present this extraordinary petition, one no less important than extraordinary. (Cries of " Hear, hear.") I am aware the rules of the house will not allow me to trespass upon their attention by any argument in defence of the great principles which the petition lays down, therefore, I shall not attempt to go beyond what the rules of the house allow. (Hear, hear.) I shall confine myself to explaining briefly the contents of the petition and the circumstances under which it originated, The petition originated in Birmingham; it was adopted at a large meeting there on 6th August, immediately after this it was sent to Glasgow and adopted there, in a similar manner, where it received upwards of 90,000 signatures, having received a nearly equal number in Birmingham and the surrounding districts. It was then handed round the country generally, and 214 towns, counties, and districts, have adopted the petition nearly universally. The signatures amount to 1,280,000 and upwards. The principle was affirmed by not less than 500 meetings, at all of which those who had stated that they were suffering great distress, which had been too long disregarded by this house. I attribute the whole of the recent meetings to the sufferings of the people, and, I hope the house will give its serious attention to this petition, and not think that because the humbler classes of workmen are the sufferers that it is not entitled to consideration."—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) Many who have signed it are at present suffering under distress of such a nature, that gentlemen born in the lap of luxury can form but a feeble idea of. The handloom weavers, the artisans, the agricultural labourers, find that they have no sympathy from this house, and consider themselves bound to use every just and legal exertion to recover their constitutional rights. They and their fathers and grandfathers have trusted to the noblemen of England to protect them, but no protection having been given they have been obliged to have recourse to this measure. They say they only ask for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that if you cannot give them that, and food and clothing for their families, then they say they will put forth every power the law allows them to change the representation of this house, that they will use all means to act upon the electors, by which they hope ultimately to produce such a chage of opinion as finally to lead to success. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that they will succeed ultimately, but I trust in God they will shortly succeed in obtaining all the objects of the petition. (Hear, hear.) The first objects of the honest men, who every one of them produce four times more than they want, and yet their country refuses them one fourth of the value of their labour. The first part of the petition claims Universal Suffrage, it claims Representation co-equal with Taxation, which was the ancient law of England; it says, that they have been bowed down to the earth; and then it goes on to describe the sufferings they have endured, and that they came before this house to tell them that the capital of the master must not be deprived of its due reward; and that the labourer must not be prevented from having the wages of his labour, and that the law that makes labour cheap should be abolished. They then go on to demand Universal Suffrage in the language used by our forefathers in the celebrated Bill of Rights, and contend that Vote by Ballot is absolutely necessary to secure freedom of election. (Cheers.) They go further, and claim Annual Parliaments, agreeable to the constitutional Acts of Settlement, which orders that the parliaments shall be triennial or more frequently; and under the old practice of the constitution they were annual. They then go on to show that the labour representatives ought to be rewarded. (Loud laughter.) They consider, unless their right is restored, that they cannot have members of this house properly feeling and understanding the wants and sufferings and distresses of the people. The fifth demand is, that the Property Qualification of Members of that House should be abolished. Now in all these five points of the petition I most, cordially agree, and I do sincerely hope,

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that by the process of public opinion, the day may not be distant when the whole of these five points will be granted to the people; that they will have them in full measure, in full weight and pureness, and no mistake about the matter. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Sir G. H. SMITH rose to order. He contended that the hon. member was transgressing the rules of the house. He could not conceive how any hon. member, with that ridiculous piece of machinery, could transgress the rules of the house.

The SPEAKER said if the hon. member appealed to him as to the strict, rule of the house, he must unquestionably say that no hon. member had a right to speak at any length in presenting a petition. But when the house considered the peculiar circumstances under which the petition was brought forward---(Loud cheers)---and the position in which the hon. member stood, they would perhaps be inclined to grant him some indulgence. (Cheers.)

After some further observations the hon. member unrolled the head of the petition amid much laughter, and laid it on the table.

Mr. FIELDEN supported the prayer of the petition, which was ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. Does the hon. member mean to found any motion on the petition?

Mr. ATTWOOD. Yes, Sir; I beg to give notice that on the first Supply Day next week I shall move that the house do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole house, to take the petition into consideration.

SCOTLAND.

The *Scotsman* of Wednesday contains an account of the proceedings at a "preliminary meeting" of one hundred and twenty Reformers, who assembled in Edinburgh on the previous Thursday, "to consider what means should be taken, at the present crisis, to promote the cause of Reform." The meeting was summoned by a circular letter from Mr. William Tait. Sir J. Dalyell having been voted into the chair, Mr. Tait moved the following resolution---

"That the Reform Bill of 1832, having been proved by the experience of ssven years of trial to be insufficient to carry out those ameliorations in our institutions necessary to secure the rights and welfare of the people, and having also failed to give satisfaction to the great body of the people, by its excluding from the franchise those who are fully entitled to that privilege, the inhabitants of Edinburgh are of opinion, that no Administration is deserving the confidence of Reformers which does not base its government upon a determination to carry still further the principles of Reform, by making an extension of the Franchise, vote by ballot, and shortening the duration of Parliaments, Cabinet measures."

Some discussion arose, as to whether it should be resolved at once to hold a public meeting, or leave that point undecided until the opinion of the meeting then held relative to the resolutions to be proposed should be ascertained; and it was decided that the latter was the preferable course.

Mr. D. M'Laren said, the majority of the Whig party could not conscientiously support Mr. Tait's resolution; and he proposed an amendment---

"1. That this meeting, considering that on the passing of the Reform Act the country had a right to expect various civil and social Reforms in which they have hitherto been disappointed, resolve that they cannot look for the carrying of those measures to that party who opposed the Reform Bill; and therefore, that they will use all their influence to prevent their ascendancy.

"2. That, in particular, they believe that this disappointment has arisen in a great measure from the unconstitutional and corrupt interference of the Tory party with the machinery of the Reform Act, by which the spirit of many of its most important provisions has been altogether destroyed; from the corrupt constituencies of freemen in the English boroughs; from the dependent state of the tenants-at-will constituencies in counties; and from the non-resident voters, who have been placed on the roll without any real interest in the counties with which they have thus been connected: and while this meeting cannot expect redress from the party by whom these evils have been mainly caused, they have a right to expect from her Majesty's present Government effective measures for the removal of these and other grievances, for purifying the constituencies, and for carrying the spirit of the Reform Act into full effect.

"3. That this meeting being convinced that there exists on the part of a numerous body of Reformers throughout the country, a strong feeling in favour of shortening the duration of Parliaments, vote by Ballot, and an extension of the Suffrage, are of opinion, that in any Government which may be formed, these should be made 'open questions,' as a means of uniting the different sections of the Liberal party."

Mr. Aytoun supported Mr. Tait's resolution—

The difference betwixt the parties was perfectly apparent. The resolution proposed that the Ballot, extended suffrage, and shortening the duration of Parliaments, should be made Cabinet questions; that the whole strength of the Government should be employed to carry them; and that, if they failed in their efforts--of which, however, he did not entertain any fear --the Ministry should resign. The amendment, on the other hand, expressed no opinion on the merits of these three great questions. He held this would be doing nothing whatever.

Mr. Thomas Russell, not liking the original resolution or the amendment, moved--

"1. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no measures of Reform in the constitution of this country, which fall short of extended Suffrage, vote by Ballot, and Triennial Parliaments, will give contentment to the great body of the people; but that it is inexpedient pending the contemplated alterations in the present Cabinet, which it is hoped and ardently desired will pave the way for progressive Reform, to adopt a resolution condemnatory of any Government which may not be based on the above principles.

"2. That this meeting pledge themselves, in the event of the doctrine of Finality being persevered in by the present or any future Cabinet, to take measures, with all convenient speed in order to ascertain the sense of the community, by convening a public meeting of the citizens for that purpose, in regard to the principles enumerated in the foregoing resolution."

Only five persons supported this amendment; twenty-one Mr. Tait's resolution; and seventy-five to eighty-five held up their hands for Mr. M'Laren's resolution; which were therefore adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Crawford then moved, that no public meeting should be held.

Mr. M'Laren asked, whether, if a public meeting were called, the supporters of Mr. Tait's resolution would abstain from voting, or whether they would propose a Radical resolution similar to that the present meeting had rejected?

Mr. Aytoun said, he should consider himself bound to propose or suppost a resolution of the same nature as that which been lost that evening.

Mr. Tait said the same.

Mr. M'Laren then said, he would support Mr. Crawford's motion, that there be no public meeting; and that motion was carried.

Six or eight Chartists came into the room before the last vote was taken, and declared that they would oppose at a public meeting any resolutions which did not go the length of the People's Charter.---*Spectator.*

The Radical electors of Edinburgh met on Tuesday, at the Waterloo Rooms; Mr. Aytoun in the chair, The following observations from the Chairman elicited loud applause.---

"If the character of the Whigs, as Liberal Ministers, has been injured by the insidious aid afforded them by their political rivals, their characters have been altogether ruined by the sycophantish support they have received, from their thick and thin partisans---the black-white keepers out of the Tories No more good can be expected from the Whigs until the People change towards them their tone and their conduct. Instead of the silly cuckoo notes, 'Keep out the Tories---don't divide the Liberal party---sink minor differences,' &c.---which means, let the Whigs behave in whatever manner they please, the People, as their abject vassals, must never dare to manifest their disopprobation of them; instead of this, let the rallying-cry be 'measures not men'---let the People declare 'Such and such measures we consider necessary; and if you, the Minisers will not do your best to carry them, we will oppose you, and your candidates at every election; we will do our best to turn you out, whatever may be the consequence, and whoever may be your successors; and if your successors will not pass these measures, why, we will turn them out also, until we get a Government to our mind.' Let us but adopt this manly, straightforward, common-sense line of conduct, and we will find that the People, united and determied, have sufficient power in their own hands to cause to be carried peacefully, legally, and constitutionally, whatever measures the great majority are agreed upon as necessary to promote the welfare of the country. Let us act in this manner, and we shall soon have the two sections of the aristocratic party bidding against each other for popular favour and support; and as the Whigs, are, without doubt, composed of the most squeezable materials, it is likely that will bid the highest. Had the People, two years ago, adopted this course, the Whigs would have been still in power; but, instead of being regarded as they now are, a mere section of the Conservative party---tottering upon their seats---their Ministerial existence not worth three weeks' purchase --they would have been enjoying the full strength and confidence of popular support."

It was resolved to invite Mr. Sharman Crawford to contest the representation of Edingburgh with the Whig candidate; on the understanding, on the part of the Chartists, that he would support Universal Suffrage. Mr. Tait was present, and took part in the proceedings at this meeting; but from the following remarks in the June number of *Tait's Magazine*, it would seem that there is little prospect of opposing Whig jobbers with success in Edinburgh or Leith---

"Edinburgh and Leith seem destined to remain, as they have been since the passing of the Reform Act, Government nomination burghs, and always to be represented by placemen or pensioners. Leith, every one is satisfied, will always afford a seat to the Lord Advocate of the day, be he Whig or Tory; and Edinburgh can only be represented by Members in the confidence of Government. Has Edinburgh really gained any thing by the Reform Act? Were our *jobs* not as well managed in the time of William Dundas, except that Tories, and not Whigs, were the recipients of the plunder? What imaginable claim has Macauley—not the really useful Macauley of the Police Board, but the other, he who has been feathering his nest in India—on the constituency of Edinburgh?"

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland closed its session on Monday. The reader is already acquainted with the Assembly's decision on the point of law involved in the celebrated Auchterarder case. The *Glasgow Argus* thinks that the proceedings will "contribute powerfully to emancipate the mind of Scotland from priestly thraldom."

The able journalist thus expatiates.---

"A corporate body the Kirk of Scotland, has by the vote of its highest Court, at the close of the debate on the Auchterarder question, placed itself in an attitude of rebellion. It has refused to obey the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice. The Judges have decided that the Reverend Mr. Young is the rightful claimant of the benefice of Auchterarder. It is reported that Dr. Chalmers 'argued in favour of giving the temporalities to Mr. Young,' but at the same time that 'they should refuse to ordain him to the charge of the parish.' This is a paltry evasion. The Doctor knows, and the majority that voted with him knows, that, in the words of Erskine--' Since the Revolution, a judicial act of admission by the Presbytery, proceeding either upon a presentation, or upon a call from the heritors and elders, or upon their own *jus devolutum*, completes the minister's right to the benefice.' Mr. Young's right to the benefice of Auchterarder is incomplete without ordination; and yet the Church, while hypocritically professing willingness to give him the temporalities, declares that it will not give him that without which he cannot obtain the temporalities. This poor and pitiful evasion will not be endured.

"Nor does the Church rest contended with seeking to evade obedience to the law by a quibble. It avows that it only assumes an interim position, until, by 'application to the Legislature, it can obtain a civil sanction to the Veto Act, or something better.' Acknowledging the law to be against it, the Church condescendingly promises not to resist it actively; it will merely oppose passive resistance, till such time as the Legislature obeys its command to remodel the law according to its wishes.

"Nor can the Church longer pretend, as for a time it hypocritically pretended, that this opposition to the law is offered out of regard to the liberties of the people. Dr. Chalmers has thrown aside that mask. 'It was,' said he 'undoubtedly the right of the people to have a voice in the appointment of a pastor, and itwas equally the right of the patron or landlord to make the appointment; *and then it was the province of the Church to give effect to it.*' And again—' *It belonged to the Church to judge of the fitness of the presentee, and according to that judgment either to receive or reject him.*' The resistance offer d to the law of the Intruders the haughty claim preferred to have that law altered at the bidding of the Church ---all this has for its object the assertion not of the rights of the People, but of the dominion of the Church. In the Church ---in 'the Church,' as implying a select body contradistinguished from 'the People'---in *the Clergy*, in short, is to be vested the uncontrolled power of distributing the powers and the emoluments attaching to the clerical office

"The attitude of resistance to the civil power assumed by the Church on this occasion has already driven more than one of her Conservative ruling elders to throw up their offices. The frank admission that the domination of the clergy, not the freedom of the laity in communion with the Church, is the object contended for, will open the eyes of the Liberals. There has not been a more daring or arrogant blow for priestly domination struck since the days of Hildebrand."

The Earl of Dalhousie is one of the "ruling elders" alluded to by the *Glasgow Argus*.

According to the *Edinburgh Observer*, the session of these holy men closed in a tumult, on Monday night---

"We may venture to affirm, after many years observation of the proceedings in that venerable court, we have rarely witnessed any thing more painful than the coarse and indecorous occurrence of the night. Order was out of the question; and nothing can be imagined more similar to the confusion than what occurred at the Radical meeting in the Waterloo Rooms much about the same time; and if our hurried report should prove unsatisfactory, our apology must be, that the scene was one of chaos, not one sentence of many speeches that were uttered being audible. A great deal of important business was huddled over, of which hereafter we may take notice. There was a division, too, on the question---whether or not the report on the Veto regulations should be approved; or if the regulations should be transmitted with orders to carry them into effect in all *undisputed* cases, but to *suspend* the Act where a que tion may arise? The latter was carried, by 127 votes to 89; and when Dr. Cook entered his dissent, a storm arose which we verily thought would have blown up the roof of the Tron Kirk. It is difficult to describe a tempest---especially of nonsense--- and we have no time to indulge in poetry. The *thing* is over--- for a time."

TIMES.---JUNE 12.

Nothing more clearly attests the peculiar vigour of British civilization, and more significantly indicates the deep foundations of our society, than the undisturbed ability with which all transactions of life are carried on in this country, amid storms which blow from every quarter of the political compass, and each gust of which is capable of shaking the best regulated communities of the Continent to the centre. We have now had more than eight years of disquietude, and not one of them but would have cost France a dynasty; to say nothing of interminable changes of Administration, and continual and sanguinary out-breaks. Hitherto, in political speculation as well as practice, that social system has been held as eminently conducive to its end wherein the constituted authorities of the country have been able to defend its wealth and industry from that party of disturbance which must exist in every ancient, populous, and opulent commonwealth. But here we find the authority of the Crown and the influence of the Administration enlisted in the revolutionary ranks, and marshalled under the banners of turbulence and innovation. Society is beleaguered by its natural protectors as well as its native adversaries. The very machinery that has been established to maintain order, to protect property, to encourage the loyal and well-disposed, and to reward the patriotic, is worked for purposes exactly contrary, and to achieve an end diametrically opposite. Yet justice is administered, although the prime supporter of the Government threatens to drag the bench of Westminster-hall to the bar of the House of Commons to receive his ruffianly rebuke; merchants still crowd exchanges and charter ships, though colonies are in a state of insurrection, and our commerce harassed of every sea; agriculture still sedulously pursued in spite of torch-light meetings; factories still full, though incendiarism is preached in the streets: and the public funds not affected half per cent., though it is notorious that the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not produce his embarrassed and bungling budget. All the duties of existence are fulfilled, even its pleasures, with the diligence and decorum that distinguish the people of this country, notwithstanding no one doubts, and most proclaim, that the state of the nation is one replete with peril, and characterised by many circumstances, foreign and domestic, calculated deeply to mortify a high-spirited community. The strength of English society is the most remarkable circumstances of modern civilisation. This robust quality, this power of dignified endurance of much that is both injurious and insulting, have their source in the rational self-confidence of the English people, in their conviction that the in-bred integrity, the diffused common sense, the calm judgment, and the good temper, which are their national inheritance, co-operating with their energy and enterprise, their inexhaustible resources, and the fixed and stable nature of their institutions, must ultimately extricate them from all difficulties and disasters which of late years have portentously accumulated around them. But if we have any knowledge of the English character---if observation, neither brief nor careless, of its simple yet profound qualities, and a faithful sympathy, now long tested, with its desires and necessities, can enable us to form an opinion of what must occur, and to foresee what is impending, sure we are that a term to the sufferance of this long-agitated and harassed nation is at hand. The saturnalia of sedition must cease. The slaves that for a season have clambered up into the triumphal chariots of their masters, and decked their vile brows with the festive garlands of imperial banquets, must skulk back to their sordid offices, and subside into the lees of their base condition. All the purposes of this temporary and dissolute enfranchisement have been attained. Wisdom has renewed her discriminative prudence in their folly, and temperance has learned to be doubly moderate after their loose excesses. England requires internal repose, and will soon demand it in a voice that no ear shall escape. It is the only permanent foundation of national prosperity and imperial power.

We warn the House of Commons of its danger if it hesitates one moment to vindicate its authority. It has often been said that the interval between the dethronement of a King and his death is a brief one. The interval between the acquiescence of the House in the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the open contempt which will be manifested for it, will be brief indeed, And we entreat the public to reflect on the immense importance of the issue. If the people are prepared to see the House of Commons become a common jest, then let them applaud the judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench. We have had some experience of mankind, and we never saw any good result from timid resolves. The House of Commons ought not for one momant to suffer its resolutions to be questioned.---Chronicle.

There is something singularly ludicrous in the spectacle of the House of Commons engaged in a struggle, for the maintenance of its privileges, with Mr. Stockdale, the publisher of "Harriett Wilson's Memoirs," and other works of the same class. This Mr. Stockdale is spoken of in one of the reports of the House of Commons as "a publisher of obscene books;" and forthwith this injured individual brings an action against the printer of the House of Commons for a libel, and the Chief justice of the Queen's Bench decides in favour of the plaintiff.---The House of Commons has appointed a Committee to consider what is next to be done; but as far as the prosecutor is concerned the object aimed at is attained, and his attorney will pocket a handsome amount of the public money in the shape of costs, for of course the House of Commons cannot allow any part of the loss to fall on the printer, who merely acted in obedience to his instructions. John Bull, according to custom, will have to pay the reckoning. The case is ludicrous enough at the first glance, but it is one in which, in point of fact, the public are deeply interested. If Lord Denman's judgment is to stand, or if no measure is taken to alter the law he has laid down, many of the most important functions of Parliament must be suspended. There must be an end to the printing of petitions, for petitions complaining of grievances are seldom free from libellous matter, in the sense in which the word libel is understood in our Courts of Law; the reports of Select Committees appointed to investigate the most crying abuses, must be studiously concealed from the public gaze; the House of Commons must, in short, return to what it was under the Tudors. The public have now for many years been accustomed to the regular publication of all the valuable matter contained in the Parliamentary reports; and whether the House of Commons resists the application to themselves of the tyrannous law of libel or whether they meanly submit to it, the public will not allow itself to be deprived of all access to the information for the collection of which a very large sum of public money is annually expended. Nevertheless, we shall not take it upon ourselves to say, that the decision of Lord Denman is not perfectly correct. The Judge must be guided by the judgments of his predecessors, and the long series of Tory Judges by whom Lord Denman was preceded, have by their successive decisions compiled such a code of libel law, that it has become difficult to publish any work whatever, in which a practised eye may not detect libellous matter. This has long been a serious grievance to the press; perhaps now that the House of Commons is made to feel the evil, means will be found for remedying it.---Courier.

THE COMING "STRUGGLE." MORE DELUSION?

"NOTHING," said MR. WARD, at the Religious Freedom dinner, "could have induced me to propose the health of Ministers a fortnight ago:" but now—

"Without going into detail upon what were purely political points, he would throw a veil over the past, and would desire them to look to the future; and having ascertained that they were prepared to receive the support which would be tendered to them, he would call upon every man, if they were so, to go back and aid them in *the struggle which they were about to make.*"

These "observations," according to the *Courier*, "tend to raise a confident expectation that the union of Reformers will be complete; that the rational Radicals have recalled their wandering wits; and above all, that *the Ministry will press forward and convert our best hopes into realizations.*"

Yes!--there is MR. WARD's authority for the statement that Ministers are about to enter upon a struggle in which Reformers ought to aid them. Mr. Ward says he has "*ascertained*" that Ministers are prepared to receive the support which would be tendered to them, on the understanding, of course, that they are to make the "struggle" aforesaid. Very well; now we wait to see what these Ministers, with Lord John Finality still their leader in the House of Commons, will perform.

There are many, besides Mr. Ward, very active in creating the impression that Ministers are about to "go a head," as the Yankees say. Precisely the same kind of vague assurance deluded the credulous Reformers at other epochs.

When Lord Melbourne resumed office in 1835, persons closely connected with the Government scrupled not to assert that he had full powers to carry such measures as he might propose. They were believed; but the fate of the Irish Municipal Bill, in 1836, undeceived people. On that fraud, however, the Ministry lived for a long time.

The Peerage Reform agitation was at one time encouraged by persons belonging to or in alliance with the Government, and supported by Ministerial newspapers. The often-remembered "pear-ripening" talk was part and parcel of this cheat; which at length, like its predecessor, was found out, but it sufficed to "tide" the concern over a session or more.

"Open questions" was next set up; and the same credulous mortals were again gulled by the successful charlatans. Lord John Russell's speech on the commencement of Queen Victoria's Parliament knocked down "open questions:" now to be revived again, all for the benefit of Whiggery.

Candour requires an acknowledgement that Ministers themselves did nothing *directly*, said nothing *publicly*, in the time past, any more than say or do at the present time, to encourage the delusions, of which they reaped the benefit. Lord Melbourne, no doubt, rubbed his hands and chuckled with delight at the credulity of the Radicals, and the eagerness with which his dirty work was done gratuitously; but he could defy reference to any declaration which bound him to perform what was promised in his name.

With the experience of past delusion, *we* cannot believe, with Mr. Ward, that his frends the Ministers are about to make any "struggle." The Member for Sheffield has been deceived by the Whigs before; but his fund of faith appears to be fathomless.—*Spectator.*

MADRID, JUNE 2.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The dissolution to the Cortes proves Espartero to have been in earnest when recommending this measure suspected at first to have been only a trick; and it further refutes the generally accredited report of Count Ofalia's return to office, and still more odious rumours of an intention to govern *without the representative system.* However, as it is, the governing seven months without any Cortes is a pretty good specimen, and awful spell,—for it was in the begining of February that the doors of the Legislature were closed to no purpose, for the executive has accomplished nothing during the suspension of their sittings, but what it might just as well have effected under the cross-fire of daily interpolations. Carramolino, the Minister of the Interior, being himself a *Moderado*, will of course throw all his official interest during the election in the scale of that party; and as the Liberals are not united, and do not act systematically together, they will be beaten in all but very populous constituencies.

It will now be seen also, whether the Catalans were in earnest when they declared that they would not allow the Baron de Meer to be taken from them.

Madrid will not be inconsolable at the bereavement of the heroic Quiroga.

Maroto, who threw himself with three battalions into Balmaseda, is stated to be so ill, that either Eguia or Villareal will be obliged to assume the chief command of the Carlist army, though the Pretender has a decided preference for Count Negri. The very poor defence Maroto made has given rise to reports that he is in correspondence with Espartero, and negociating a *transaccion* perhaps only personal to himself, to escape from the vengeance of his enemies, and of the Pretender too. For appearance sake, the town of Balmaseda was being put in a state of defence, but will not make much resistance when Espartero approaches.

Polo, with 2000 infantry and 200 horses, left Villanueva del Alcoran on the 30th at noon, and marched in the direction of Betela, having commited many outrages during the 24 hours he stayed there, and left the inhabitants only their eyes to weep their misfortunes. He carried off a regidor and two women as hostages for the contribution he had exacted. It does not appear that any of the Queen's troops persued him. A procurador of Vittoria, who was carried off by the Carlists, and wounded, whilst walking on the promenade before that town, has died of his wounds in prison after severe sufferings, not having the money to give which was demanded for his ransom. Oh, the paternal government of Don Carlos!

The National Guards of the capital flatter themselves now that the Cortes were dissolved in consequence of their remonstrance. There, say they, although Quiroga did not sign it, the government attended to the request of the armed citizens—for-getting that they remained unheeded till the *Great Hussar*, as Espartero is called, sent in his approval.—*Globe, June* 11.

THE BULL FIGHT OF VALENCIA.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

We have, all of us, read accounts of bull fights till we have been sick of the very names of *matadors*, *picadors*, and all other sorts of *doors* connected with the amphitheatre; yet we think there is so much life and novelty in the following scenes, that they will be pleasant reading this fine weather. The conversation and sentiments of a Spanish mob we have no where seen so well represented; and, in fact, the whole appearance of the arena, the audience, and every thing belonging to the sport, are brought more vividly before us than it would be possible for any other style of description to do. We begin without more preface:

These strictly national and highly popular shows are here undertaken by the Hospital. It buys the bulls, collects the fighters (quadrillas), and, generally, combines the exhibition with the other festivities of the feast of Corpus Christi. Six weeks before-hand, nothing else is spoken of; and the night when the bulls are driven into the city from Rincon de Los Marlises, a district on the Turia, is an occasion of unlimited rejoicing. Each bull has a name given him, and careful inquiries are made as to what breeding-ground they come from. Little cards are prepared for the benefit of the *afficimados*, as those are called who are enthusiasts in the amusement, on which they mark with a pen the wounds a bull receives, the number of picadores and banderillos, and if he stands the first or second stab of the matador. My readers have read, of course, many accounts of those spectacles; but I wish to invite them to be present themselves at the scene, and, therefore, I choose the dramatic form---

Vamos

THE CURTAIN RISES.

The bright sun of the twentieth July illumines a large and tastefully-built wooden amphitheatre. On benches, chairs, and in boxes (*tendidas*) ten thousand people. Time---a quarter to two o'clock. Exposed to the heat of the sun are the work-people, fishermen, sailors, and perhaps two thousand labradors, for every village of the Huerto has poured out its population, and many have come even from Marviedro and S Felipe. The more spectators sit under shelter. The female rank and beauty of Valencia, richly dressed in their national Costume, fill the boxes. Cortejos move about in all directions with refreshments. The heat intolerable, the amphitheatre full as it can hold, for a detachment of hulans have just cleared the circus. An old woman makes a rush to the door. Universal uproar, hissing, and whistling.

Ah la viejah !(out! out!)---Chi! chi ! vaga ! vaga!"

"Silencio! silencio! chi!

(Hideous noises and stamping with the feet.)

"Silencio! chi!"

Great barrels are brought in on cars, and, by means of long leather tubes, the circus is well watered. The corregidor appears in his box.

Many voices. "Viva! viva! viva!"

Others. "Chi! chi!---he's always too late."

"Viva! chi! chi!"

"Es un afrancesado! silencio! carai!"

Chi! chi! silencio!"

The sellers of refreshments clamber every where; one stands on my shoulder.

Voices. "Orgiata quien? Quiere orgiata? (Who'll buy? ---Augua! agva! fria la agua!---Quien quiere agua?

Many voices. "No hay plaza!" (no room here).

"Agua fria! Fria la agua!---a---gu---a!

A sudden uproar, mingled with whistling and hissing. One of the directors of the fight, dressed in flaming red, enters, followed by eight servitors in uniform, with daggers and bonnets. He proceeds to the box of the corregidor, and is about to read the laws of the fight.

All the labradors. "Fuera! (out!)---Fuera con el caugrejo!" (Out with the lobster! out! out!)

The nobility in the tertulias. "Silencio, caballeros!"

Great tables are sounded from all quarters.

"Fuera! fuera! vaga! vaga! chi! chi! ya empezon! (they're beginning!) Agua fria! orgi—a—a—ta! fuera! silencio! chi! chi!"

Several thousand magnificent fans are constantly in motion.)

Chorus of ladies. "O! que calor!" (how hot it is!)

"Orgia—ta! fuera!—chi! chi!"—(Three thousand whistles--fifteen hundred rattles.)--- Off! off!"

The unhappy official against whom all these noises are directed walks quietly off with his attendants.

All the snobs. "Bien! bien! vagan ustedes! bien!

One with stentorian voice. "Ah los cuervos!" (the crows).

Chorus of mobs. "Los cuervos! malditos sean los cuervos!"

The noble. "Silencio, caballeros!"

The ladies. "Oh Dios! que gente!" (what people!)

The cathedral clock strikes two.

"Silencio—o—o o!"

Immediate stillness---expectation.

The corregidor throws a key to another of the directors, who lets it fall.

Snobs. "Chi! chi!—hiss—s—s—s—mal hecho!" (ill done).

Many voices. "He can't get the key!"

Thousands. "Reventete, grulla!" (burst, crane)

The nobles. "Silencio, senors! silencio!"

The ladies, "O que gente! que gente! que calor!---O Dios!"

The director stands at the door that leads to the place where the bulls are kept

A voice. "Stand up, grulla! Silencio!"

A trumpet sounds. Deep silence.

The opposite door is thrown open, and, amid innumerable vivas, enter the quadrilla de toreros (quadrille of the bull-fighters).

All. "Chi! viva! viva! Viva Montes el divino" (the god-like Montes).

The nobles. "Viva la estrella de Sevilla!" (the star of Seville).

All. "Viva! viva! viva!"

The matadors, otherwise called espadas, or swordsmen, pass in front of the quadrilla. The four banderillos follow; then six capistos and chulos. with cloths and red flags; then the picadors, on horses covered with yellow leather and iron, with long thick lances, ending in a sharp iron point about three inches long, and clothed in blue jackets, bedizened with gold, and hats ornamented with dark brown ribbons and flowers. The whole quadrilla, in the national Andalusian costume, glittering with gold and silver, presenting a chivalrous appearance.

(Innumerable vivas.)

The reserve picador rides off. The two others start forward in full career to the wooden fence at the left hand, near the bull entrance door. The banderillos stand behind them; then the capistos; and still further back, the matadors. The assistants all retire into the space between the circus and the spectators.

Deep silence. The hearts of those who are un-used to such scenes beating audibly.

In the box belonging to the Hospital enters a priest with the sacrament, to be administered to any of the wounded; beside him several surgeons, bearers, and servants.

Three notes of a trumpet. The bull door thrown open.

The bull Tormento, black as night, and bearing prodigious horns, rushes madly in, and dashes at the picador Sevilla. He wheels his horse to one side, saves it from the horn, and pierces the bull's neck, without moving in his saddle. The bull stands for a moment on his hind legs, beat back by the force of Sevilla's thrust, and hurries forward to the middle of the ring where it looks round, bleeding and amazed.

(Prodigious thunders of applause)

All. "Bien! bien! —bravo Sevilla! Bien! viva!",

The picadors change places. The capistos irritate the bull with their flags, which he attacks, foaming with rage. He rushes on the men. They leap over the fence.

(Great laughter.)

A voice. "Bien, golondrinos!" (good, swallows!)

All the ladies scream.

Tormento has upset Rodriguez, and his horse dies. Rodriguez lies pale as death, half supported against the paling. The bull rushes towards him. A capisto succeeds in attracting its attack to himself.

(Hooting and hisses.)

"Mal hecho, Rodriguez!--(ill done)---chi! chi!

Other voices. "Silencio, es muerto!" (He is dead.")

Snobs. "Dead!"

Ladies. "Ai! ai! senor!"

(screams again.)

Tormento has caught a capisto on his horn, and tosses him high in air.

All. "Mire! mire! mire!" (see! see! see!)

The ladies. "Ai! senor! Ai! Dios!"

Labradors. "Muerto, carajo! bueno el toro!—(well done, bull)---Bien! bien!"

Rodriguez and the capisto are carried out. The bull rushes at Sevilla, who pierces him again, and parries him beautifully. (Tremendous applause)

All. "Bravo, picador! Bien, Sevilla!"

The labradors (stamping and groveling.. El picador de la reserva!---(the picador in reserve.) "El picador de la reserva!"

Rodriguez, who had been thought killed, rides into the ring on another horse He is still pale.

All "Bravo, Rodriguez! Bien!"

Others. "Where is the capisto?"

An attendant. "Muerto."

The ladies and strangers scream again.

Tormento has the horse of Rodriguez on his horns. Rodriguez keeps the saddle. The horse falls over---he saves himself. The bull runs at him fiercely---the capistos get in its way---Rodriguez pulls the horse up again, its entrails hanging out nearly a yard---he spurs it as it limps on, the blood falling in streams.

The labradors (with diabolical uproar). "Aha! Heaqui! los tripos!" (the entrails.)

(Universal exclamations.) "Los tripos! los tripos! los tripos!"

The ladies hold their fans before them.

Some voices. "Dismount, Rodriguez!"

Others. "Stay on! Stay on!"

The horse sinks down and dies.

(Great uproar and delight)

The bull attacks the horse he had first killed, and tosses it on his horns. Rodriguez staggers off.

Voices. "Bieu toro! es bueno el torito! Bien, toro; bien!"

A trumpet sounds.

The banderillos spring forward against the bull, crying "Hup! hup!" When he runs at them they jump aside, letting him pass under their arms, and planting their gaudily ornamented banderillos in his neck.

The bull is maddened. He springs all fours from the ground. Clouds of dust mingled with the smoke of blood.

(Great triumph.)

"Bien hecho! Hup! hup!—bravo! viva! viva!---hup hup!"

The bull has now eight darts sticking in his neck. He is furious, rushes after a capisto, and leaps over the six-foot high paling in pursuit.

Voices. "Save yourself.

Other voices. "Stay where you are."

The ladies. "Ai! Dios! ai!"

All the assistants jump into the ring. The bull rushes forward through one of the numerous doors. The assistants fly in all directions.

(Great laughter.)

They escape to their seats.

(Sudden excitement. Tremendous shouting.)

"Viva Montes! eh, viva!

Montes has performed a master-piece. Armed with a long pole, he has attacked the bull and sprung clean over him when he made his rush.

(Tempestuous acclamations.)

A trumpet sounds.

The bull is busy with the dead horse. Montes appears again as a matador, and approaches the corregidor's box.

Voices "Silencio! silencio!"

(Stillness.)

Montes. "Now will I, with God's help, and the protection of Our Lady, put this bull to death. God save the King and the Royal Family."

He throws his montera (or cap) into the air.

All. "Viva el Rey! Miestro Senor Fernando Setteno."

(Perfect stillness.)

Montes, followed by the foot quadrilla, stands in front of the bull, which stares at him, roaring. Tormento attacks the red cloth of the matador. Montes slips nimbly aside---this is repeated amidst cries of hup! hup! six times.

(A sudden earthquake of approbation.)

At one blow, without blood, Montes kills the bull, and sticks the espada up to the hilt in his neck. Tormento falls on his knees struggling to the last, a dying hero.

(Acclamations. "Muerto! Muerto!"

Garlands, flowers, and copies of verses, shower down on the illustrious matador, whilst the dead bull is dragged at full gallop from the ring by four mules hung round with bells. The quadrilla resumes its former position. The dead horses are dragged out by the empleados. Trumpets are sounded. The door flies open, and the second bull appears. With some few differences, six bulls are thus introduced, one after the other. No other accident occurs, and few horses are wounded. The first and last bull are generally the best; and I now lift the curtain once more at the closing scene.

EVENING.

The seventh bull is dragged out, and the quadrilla is stationed ready for action.

Voices. "Who comes now?"

Others. "El Sarco," (the name of the eighth bull.)

Several voice. "Is he a good one?"

Some sailors. "We saw him driven in. He'll do wonders."

Voices. "Orgeata!---agua!"

A voice. "Tormento was their best."

Another "Es buona el Sarco. You shall see; but 'twill soon be dark."

Many citizens and women. "Mala hora" (too late.)

Trumpet sounds three times.

El Sarco, a splendid black and white Audalusian, rushes in, looks round, and walks solemnly into the middle.

(Howlings.) "O, O, Vaga la cabra!—(Off! she goat!!)—O Vaga! chi! chi! si!"

(Whistling and hissing.)

(Uproarious cries) "O, O, la cabra! O, la vaca!—la vaca de la boda!—(Wedding cow)!—Silencio!"

The picadors change places. The bull trots towards them, and turns tail.

(Hooting.) "Maldita sea la vaca! O, O, la cabra!"

El Sarco remains in the middle. Sevilla rides at him.

Many voices. "Bravo, Sevilla!"

Others. "Mos adelante! (more forward!)—mos adelante, carajo."

Voices. "What sort of Sevilla is this?"

Others. "Not the old one---mos adelante!"—(N. B. The further a picador follows a bull into the ring, the more dangerous.)

"Mos adelante, Sevilla!"

Sevilla thinks he has done all required of him by the laws of the amphitheatre, and rides back, retiring his lance. The former favourite is now in great disgrace. Hissing, rattling, whistling, and all manner of insulting noises.

(Huge disturbance.)

Voices. "Que es esto Sevilla? Vaga! Vaga! fantastico! O el embustero!---(the deceiver!)---O el maulon! (the false rascal!)—Adelante, punnatero—O! O!" (Rattles, catcalls, stamping, whistling.) "Adelante, demonio! Asi no se gano el dinero! (deserves no money.) O el pejepolo—(the stockfish!) Vaga! vaga! Punnatero de Sevilla!" This lasts some time. Sevilla's Andalusian pride is roused fearfully. He shakes his head, and swings the lance in a rage; and casts scornful glances even up to the ladies, who pity him. He rides again against El Sarco, who is still quiet.

Many voices. "Bien, Sevilla—mos adelante! Hombre! bien, hombre"

He rides further forward. The bull retreats, shakes itself, and stamps. Sevilla drives him from the middle of the place, and hold the lance-point under his nose---(the most daring thing that can be done).

(Immense applause.)

"Bien, Sevilla! viva! viva! Bien, hombre! viva!"

(The ladies scream.)

The labradors. "Look! look! carajo!"

El Sarco gets under the horse in a moment, and tosses it and its rider in the air, dashing down, so that the horse falls dead upon Sevilla. The capistas try to attract the bull, but it remains quietly walking beside the fence, and looking at the spectators.

(Confused exclamation.)

Some cry, "Viva Sevilla!" others blame the phlegmatic El Sarco.

Labradors. "Fuego! fuego! fire! fire!" (torouse El Saroo.

(Confusion for some time.)

A man is passed from bench to bench, and kicked down stairs.

Uproar. The bull stands unmoved. The banderilleros set crackers and squibs round his neck. Amidst the explosion he stands enveloped in smoke and dust—from being calm and phlegmatic, he becomes wild, and dashes at Rodriguez, springing so high, that the horn wounds the horsemau's side. The picador falls.

(Shouts.)

Voices. "Ah, ha, mire! Heaqui!"

The loose horse gallops round. El Sacro tosses him, ripping open his bowels, so that they trail on the ground.

Snobs. "Ah! ha! Buena el toro! Ah! ah!"

It gets rapidly dark. The danger of the quadrilla increases. smoke and dust envelope the ring.

Labradors. "El picador de la reserva! Ah, ah!"

Rodriguez is carried off with great difficulty. Sevilla lies under his horse, protected with all their powers by the capistos. The picador de la reserva, Jose Fabre, rides in.

Voices. "Buenos tardes, senor"---(good evening, sir.)

The bull rushes at him, and overthrows man and horse.

(Immeasurable acclamations.)

"Bien! bien!--- bravo Sarco---bien! bien!"

Three horses are now lying dead. Fabré is stunned and is led off Sevilla is there alone; and the bull has not yet received a scratch. It rushes madly at the dead horses An amateur from among the labradors volunteers to attack the bull, amidst universal applause---a strong coarse fellow, that has been for some time with difficulty kept back. Sevilla plants a stab at enormous risk